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GEDDES OUTLINES PROGRAM TO ADD TO BRITISH ARMY

Man-Power Has Become Central Problem Of War, He Says

NEED 450,000 MORE

British Manhood Must Be Combed Out Further This Year

RECORD OF PAST

Force Of 7,500,000 Put Into Field By Whole Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, made an important statement reviewing the whole question of man-power, which he declared was the central problem of the war.

Every day Great Britain's hitting force was becoming more important to the Allies. "We must prepare to play a larger part in the battle-field until America is ready, but not at the expense of vital national industries nor regardless of the Navy and food."

Sir Auckland Geddes emphasised the all-importance of the Navy, saying, "We have trodden some strange paths with little profit since 1914." Let us return to the faith of our forefathers and recognise that on the sea and by the sea we live."

The Government had examined the entire question of the strength, character and composition of the forces of ourselves, our Allies and our enemies in light of the situation in Russia. As the result of the inactivity of Russia 950,000 additional German troops would be available for the force on the Western front and several divisions of Austro-Hungarian troops for the Italian front. Taking everything into consideration the defection of Russia would possibly mean that 1,600,000 were available for elsewhere.

Resources Assure Victory

Nevertheless the resources of the Allies were sufficient to assure victory. Nothing but a psychological catastrophe in one or other of the Allied countries could save the Central Powers.

The Government had considered very carefully the question of casualties and had determined that carelessness as regards human life should be stamped out everywhere. He was not accusing any admiral or general of recklessness but simply laying down an essential general principle.

Before asking the House to consider his demands for more men, he wished to show what the British League of Nations has done.

In August, 1914, the personnel of the Navy was 150,000; the Regular Army, including reserves, 450,000; and the Territorials, 250,000.

Now the personnel of the Navy was 400,000; and the Army, 4,000,000.

The strength of the Air Service in 1914 was 2,000 officers and men. Today it is 125,000.

However, to the above figures must be added killed, died, missing, prisoners and men discharged from the service.

7,500,000 Men In Service

Taking everything into consideration, the effort of the British Nations under the heading "Provision of men for the armed forces of the Crown" has amounted to not far less than 7,500,000 men.

England has contributed...	4,530,000
Scotland	620,000
Wales	280,000
Ireland	170,000
The Dominions and Colonies	900,000

The remaining million are composed of native fighters, the Labor Corps, carriers, etcetera, and represented the splendid contribution by India and the various African and other dependencies.

But even these figures failed to indicate our total effort, for they took no account of the manufacture of munitions, ships—naval and mercantile—air-craft, the increased production of food, iron-ore, oil and

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Proposal to Restrict Rubber Production Considered Here

Plan Is To Cut Crop 20 Percent For All Companies Save Those Not On Paying Basis

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—The Times understands that a good many rubber companies have agreed to the proposal made by the Rubber Association to restrict their production in 1918 to a figure representing a reduction of 20 per cent on the 1917 crop. This proposal therefore seems likely to be generally adopted.

We are informed that the local rubber companies have received cablegrams from their Singapore agents regarding this tentative proposal and have the matter under consideration. The general opinion among directors of locally managed companies is that nothing should be done until a decision is reached by the Straits Government to make the agreement binding upon all except companies whose production is yet to reach, or is only just reaching, the dividend-paying stage.

The proposal was made by the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association, and it was further suggested that those estates producing only 200 pounds per acre should be exempt from such reduction.

The curtailment of output has been exclusively inspired by the probable further shipping restrictions, which means that, if the British Government should further reduce the already small tonnage available for rubber shipments from the Straits, and if the estates should continue their present increased output, that stocks would accumulate owing to lack of shipping.

Consumption no doubt has kept pace with the production of rubber, and stocks in the consuming or distributing centers such as London and New York, compared to former years are not proportionately too large, but it must be assumed that if stocks are put on the market at Singapore with no buyers owing to lack of shipping, the price must fall there and this would have a depressing effect on London also.

A curtailment of the production of rubber ought to bring about a corresponding rise in the price, and rubber companies will therefore hardly be worse off.

On the other hand, a reduction in the output may ultimately greatly profit the industry at large, as one result of curtailment will be to rest certain areas of the estates which in recent years have been under the knife daily.

To give the trees in such areas a rest for say six months can only do good for not only will they put on extra girth, but their bark will improve so that they will without doubt give an improved yield when again tapped. Another method of curtailment would be to resort to alternate days in tapping, also helpful to the trees.

In any event, it is the local opinion that, whether the reduction is brought about by resting certain areas, or by alternate tapping, the cost of production will not be more than it is at present. And there is as a matter of fact every likelihood that the cost of production will be lowered by the curtailment of the 1918 output as compared with that of 1917, by 20 per cent, which amounts approximately to 50,000 tons, as a large number of coolies will be released.

Plague Situation Ominous, Dr. Wu Lien-Teh Telegraphs

Present Official Incompetence Worse Than During Manchurian Outbreak, He Declares

Tatungfu, Shansi, January 15.—To THE CHINA PRESS, Shanghai.—The situation is extremely serious. Although pneumonic plague was diagnosed by myself and confirmed independently by three French and American doctors, the Chingsui railway authorities and some elements of the Central Government are still doing their level best to discredit scientific evidence. In the meantime thousands are dead or dying and the plague is now at Paotsebolong, Saratsi, Paotu, Sopingfu, Kweihua and along the whole route to Fengchen and Tatungfu and soon will reach Taiyuan and even the Yangtsze valley.

The military is all powerful and the Central Government is afraid to enforce stringent measured. The latest wire states that nothing has been done at Kweihua, whose governor is the worst offender, as shown by his maltreatment of American Doctors, Lewis and Eckfelt.

During our visit from January 3 to 6 myself and three foreign colleagues were practically imprisoned for five days and unable to return to Peking to report the truth. The present opposition and incompetence are worse than the Manchurian experience.

Wu Lien-teh (seal).

Still Spreading Apace

A private letter from a missionary in Peking, dated January 11, says:

"The plague is moving on apace and the Chinese papers yesterday announced it to be in Tatung; and no doubt it is farther than that as they had already established an examination station at the Chienmen in Peking to prevent its going beyond the Capital. This is done under pressure of the Legations and forbigners are in charge.

"It is asserted that the plague is in Peking already, but it is kept quiet to prevent a panic. The doctors at the front have not yet been able to move the government to real action with regard to preventive measures, such as discontinuing trains from the north altogether, with the result that contacts have already reached this city and we may expect developments any day.

"But with no government and no one who cares, things will slide. The plague has already travelled about three thousand miles east from where it originated, and how far in other directions no one knows and no one cares. The Chinese press states that it is extending south into Shansi and Shensi, and urges people to burn all letters from the North and the West."

In response to a telegram from THE CHINA PRESS, asking for confirmation or denial of the report that the pneumonic plague had reached Hankow, we have received the following:

Hankow, Jan. 15.—Doctors say no plague.

(Snd.) Central China Post.

Regarding the report that Tuchun Li Shun of this province has indicated that he would appeal to Dr. Arthur Stanley for medical assistance in the event of further spread of the pneumonic plague, the Municipal Health Officer states that he has had no intimation of the request. The possibility of the scourge reaching Shanghai, Dr. Stanley said, depends largely upon the railroad. If proper care is exercised in watching this source of the spread it is unlikely that the disease will reach into this section of the country. Should any evidence of it appear the local health officials are prepared to take immediate steps to isolate it.

Dr. Wu's Diaguosis Disputed

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 15.—Dr. Watson, of the American Board at Fengchen, with assistants, is leaving to endeavor to close the three passes leading to Northern Shansi and thus keep the plague outside the Great Wall.

Dr. Ho Shou-yan reports that Dr. Huang and he himself have examined the sputum and spleen of two cases reported by Dr. Wu Lien-teh as pneumonic plague. In the first case they found some bacilli but there were not typical of the bacilli of the pest. In the second case there were no pest bacilli but merely red corpuscles. The bacilli in the first case were quite different from those which Dr. Huang found in 1910 when he was in charge of the bacteriological laboratory of the Sanitary Board in Tientsin and in his opinion it is doubtful whether these two cases

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Loading New York Train For Relief Of Halifax

Ellis Russell was in charge of the train sent from New York City for the relief of stricken Halifax. Captain A. L. Boyce, who had been in charge of forwarding Christmas gifts to the soldiers in France, went along, as did Miss Jessie Forbes, a native of Halifax, who has seen service on the French battlefields.

New U.S. Commissioner Assigned To Shanghai

Mr. M. R. Nicholson Represents Treasury Department; To Aid Exporters Here

A special commissioner of the United States Treasury Department has been assigned to Shanghai for the purpose of examining into and reporting on the valuations of merchandise, and invoices on same, thus facilitating greatly the business of exporters of Chinese produce to the United States.

The new commissioner is Mr. Martin Richard Nicholson, who is accompanied, and will be aided by, Mr. Frederick Achenbach, for many years a special agent in Europe, according to the announcement by the American Consulate here. Mr. Nicholson's district comprises all of China and the adjoining contributing territory, and Shanghai will be his headquarters. He and Mr. Achenbach will shortly make a trip through his district.

Heretofore the special commissioner of the Treasury, acting on behalf of the United States Government in the Far East, has made his headquarters in Yokohama and this office will be continued in charge of the work in Japan.

WORK OF ADMIRALTY PUT UNDER TWO BOARDS

One Directs War Operations And The Other The Administrative Duties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—It is officially explained that the Board of Admiralty is now divided under two heads, namely, Operations and Maintenance.

In the former the principle of isolating the work of planning and directing war operations from all other work in order that it may receive the entire attention of the officers concerned is carried a step farther. The First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss; the Deputy Chief of the Naval Stag, Rear-Admiral Fremantle, and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Admiral Duff, are relieved from dealing with any questions not directly connected with the war and a great mass of important "paper work" and administrative detail will be diverted to the Deputy First Sea Lord, Read-Admiral Hope.

Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss will have two Directors immediately under him, namely, the Director of the Intelligence Division, Rear-Admiral Hall, and the Director of Training and Staff Duties, Rear-Admiral Ley.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle and Rear-Admiral Duff will each be assisted by four directors. The former will deal exclusively with the planning and direction of operations in the main sphere of naval activity and the latter with trade protection and operations against submarines.

BOLSHEVIKI CANCEL RUSSIAN LOANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 13.—The Superior Council on National Property has drafted a decree cancelling all national loans issued by the Imperial and Bourgeois governments. All domestic loans, the stock of which is held by foreigners, are cancelled without reservation and only short-term loans of the National Treasury are considered valid.

NAVY EXONERATED IN SINKING OF CONVOY

Admiralty Finds Destruction Of Scandinavian Ships By U-Boats Was Unavoidable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—In the House of Commons today Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, confirmed the finding of the Court of Inquiry: that the escorting vessels did their best to protect the Scandinavian Convoy, that the escort fought in a proper and seamanlike manner and that the covering forces took all possible steps to come to their assistance and prevent the escape of the enemy. The Board were of opinion that the circumstances which prevented the covering forces arriving in time were unpreventable and that Admiral Beatty's dispositions were the best possible with the available forces.

ATTENTION SHIPPERS!

The attention of shippers is drawn to the following: The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokio, have received telegraphic information from Port Said to the effect that all Bs/Lading having reference to cargo intended for sale outside Egypt must be claused "in transit for—," otherwise shippers become liable for export dues and wharf expenses, and permission to export from Egypt will not be obtained.

Reuter's Hears About It

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, January 15.—Li Shun, the Military Governor of Kiangsu, has tendered his resignation, saying that the Southern leaders are determined upon their demands while the Central Government has not ceased its preparations to resume hostilities and therefore his position is extremely difficult.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 52.7 and the minimum 21.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45.3 and 21.6.

Enormous Death Rate In Germany This Year

Food Shortage Acute; Strikes Suppressed By Machine Guns; Revolution Gains

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 15.—The Kokusai Agency learns from a reliable source that the shortage of food-stuffs and other daily needs is very acute in Germany and Austria and the death rate this winter is enormous. Strikes and industrial disturbances are rife, the authorities suppressing them with machine-guns. The Social Revolutionary movement is becoming strongly manifest. The armies insist on the conclusion of peace at all costs, the morale of the troops is on the down grade and pacifism is prevailing since the Russo-German peace negotiations.

WENCHOW MOURNING MANY LOST IN 'POOCHI'

Head Clerk Of China Merchants' There Deprived Of Only Son By Collision

China Press Correspondence

Wenchow, Che, Jan. 12.—The wreck of the steamer "Poochi" has filled many a home in Wenchow with sorrow. A large crowd was on the pontoon yesterday to watch the "Tungwah" come in and to greet any of the survivors that might arrive, but very few came.

Today, in spite of the fact that his body has not been recovered, a ceremony was held in connection with the ancestral tablet of Mr. Yeh a prominent man who lived near the West Gate, the procession starting from the wharf and the son riding in the chair in mourning clothes, the priests and musicians going on before.

Two empty coffins are being taken up for the bodies of Mr. Hsu Tingchao and wife. The head clerk in the China Merchants' Co. office here lost a son in the wreck and has not yet returned from Shanghai, where he went at once upon receipt of the news of the wreck. He was an only son and was returning to help celebrate his father's 50th birthday.

Captain Mackie, who was well-known and well-liked here, will be missed greatly, and the sympathy of the foreign community goes out to his widow and children in their sudden bereavement.

Principal T. W. Chapman, M. Sc., of the United Methodist Mission College here, returned yesterday from furlough in England, travelling via America. If his steamer, the "Tenyo Maru" had not been delayed in San Francisco ten days he probably would have been on the illfated "Poochi." The college students in uniform met him on the jetty and escorted him to the college to the music of the college band. We welcome him and look forward to the possible return of his family in the autumn.

ARMISTICE BROKEN BY TURKS; RUSSIANS BUTCHER OFFICERS

Four Admirals And A General Killed By Playful Bolsheviki

CHAOS INCREASING

Warships Cut Through Ice To Petrograd; More Fighting In Capital

MAXIMALISTS GAIN

Meanwhile 20 German Commercial Travellers Arrive At Kieff

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—The Petrograd correspondent to the Daily News states that the Turks have broken the armistice between Russia and the Central Powers by landing 20,000 troops between Trebizond and Rizeh, while a submarine has sunk a Russian transport.

The Odessa correspondent of the Times states that the Bolshevik sailors for two days butchered the naval officers at Sevastopol, killing sixty, including four admirals and a general. In consequence of these outrages Admiral Hemetz has resigned the command of the Black Sea Fleet.

A mob composed chiefly of soldiers burned the town of Kilia, at the mouth of the Danube, during Christmas.

Twenty German commercial travellers have arrived in Kieff.

More Civil War Predicted

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd forecasts a recrudescence of internecine strife in the capital owing to the belief that it is the intention of the Bolsheviki to declare the forthcoming Congress of Soviets as the National Convention, in lieu of the Constituent Assembly.

A significant fact is that two cruisers and destroyers have arrived in Petrograd, for which a channel through the ice had to be specially broken.

The Social-Revolutionaries, including Madame Breshkovskaya, "the Mother of the Revolution," and also the committee of the first All-Russian Soviets are vigorously urging the citizens, particularly the working-classes and army, to organise and defend the Assembly by force.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Daily Chronicle wires that Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia, has arrived there. Interviewed, Sir George said that he did not believe there would be any immediate change in Russian politics as no other party is able to turn out the Bolsheviki. He said that Trotsky's propaganda among the German armies had a certain success. He was of opinion that Russia's active participation in the war is finished.

Severe Fighting Renewed

Petrograd, January 13.—A despatch from Rostoff-on-Don says that the station of Debaltzovo, on the Ekaterinoslav Railway, has changed hands three times.

On Thursday night the Cossacks, learning of the despatch from Luganskaya of considerable Bolshevik reinforcements with artillery, left the station and took up their position near the railway, awaiting reinforcements from Mariupol.

Fighting was renewed on Friday morning, when the Bolsheviki advanced somewhat in the direction of Taganrog. During Friday a strong force of Don, Terek and Kudan Cossacks traversed Taganrog, going northwards. It is stated that Kaledin, the Hetman of the Cossacks, has also gone northwards.

A despatch from Ufa states that the Bolshevik artillery has arrived and the town is in the hands of the Bolsheviki, who have seized all the banks and government buildings.

The Bolsheviki are sending considerable forces with artillery to Cheliabinsk, where serious fighting is anticipated.

A newspaper despatch from Kharkoff states that the Maximalists

have disarmed the 2nd Ukrainian Regiment after surrounding their barracks with armoured cars and machine-guns, which opened fire. The Ukrainians surrendered with 7,000 rifles and 13 machine-guns. The commander of the regiment was arrested. Searches and arrests continue in the town. Twelve capitalists were arrested, including a newspaper proprietor. They were required to donate a million roubles for the unemployed. They deposited the money on the condition that it was disbursed by the Municipality. The Maximalists, dissatisfied, refused to release them.

Soldiers Rule Railways

Rioting due to hunger has occurred at Kolomna, in the Government of Moscow, the crowd demanding the disarming of the Red Guard and the handing over of authority to the Municipality. Twelve persons are reported to have been killed and 120 wounded.

The unoccupied soldiers of Petrograd are going backwards and forwards to the provinces, fetching meat, flour and butter which they sell in Petrograd at exorbitant prices. The soldiers take possession of the railway-carriages, hanging on the steps and lying on the roofs. There have been many fatal accidents and deaths from cold. It has become almost impossible for ordinary passengers to travel and sometimes they have to wait for days and nights at the stations.

Amsterdam, January 13.—The Berlin press says that important conferences of the High Command and politicians were inaugurated on the 12th, when the Kaiser received the Crown Prince and Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff conferred with numerous political leaders.

There was a very important discussion between the High Command and Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, today. These conferences form the basis for a discussion with the Kaiser tomorrow.

The German Chancellor, Count Hertling, speaks on Prussian domestic policy tomorrow and replies to the Entente statesmen on Wednesday.

Two Munich papers, commenting on President Wilson's speech, declare that he has cleverly seized the acute differences prevailing in Germany on the question of peace in order to shake confidence in her policy. They state that the indescribable confusion in the direction of the policy of the country must be ended. Count Hertling must immediately reply to President Wilson and prove to him that Germany does not resemble a South American state where a policy is announced through military pronunciamentos.

400,000 For Army Needed In Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

the supplies of all kinds with which we have furnished our Allies.

If this effort was to be carried on and our sacrifices not rendered vain, our armies must be maintained throughout 1918.

Their demands could be met from two sources: firstly, the reserves at home and abroad and, secondly, the men remaining in civil life.

450,000 Men Needed

Even after readjusting the home armies to enable the greatest possible proportion to be sent abroad it would still be necessary to raise 450,000 from the men in civil life. This was absolutely their minimum requirements.

Sir Auckland Geddes declared that lowering the military age, except as a last resort, was contrary to their natural instincts and economically unsound and the Government felt very strongly that it would be contrary to national interests to raise the age-limit whilst there were a large number of youths fit for military service in civil employments who could be released without seriously endangering essential work.

The Government was satisfied that the reasons which led to the exclusion of Ireland from the Military Service Act have lost none of their cogency.

The Cabinet was determined to make available for military purposes the very large number of youths engaged in essential industries, replacing them with women and ex-soldiers. This would leave in civil life a large reserve of men over 41 years of age which our enemies did not possess and which could be thrown into the scale if necessary.

Pacifists were now attempting to stir up strife in munition works and youths engaged in vital industries were threatening to hold up the output of ships and aeroplanes in order to force the Government to exempt them. This would mean sending wounded order (?) men to the Front and limiting or stopping soldiers' leave. If their threat was carried out these youths would meet a blast of hatred and contempt which would surprise them.

The main object of the proposals was to secure equality of sacrifice as far as was practicable. The bill now being introduced provided for the abolition of the two month's exemption granted to men leaving certified occupations, the effect of which would be that such men would join the Army more rapidly and more numerously than hitherto.

To Comb Out Exempts

The bill also empowered the withdrawal of certificates of exemption granted on the grounds of occupation, there being a large number of men at present holding such certificates who were engaged in work of practically no national importance.

After mentioning that over a million men held protection certificates which at present could be cancelled, Sir Auckland Geddes proceeded to explain that only men fit for general service would be taken from vital industries and the number required would be secured by a clean cut, determined on an age-basis, for each particular occupation.

Shipping, he continued, was the vital problem. Every ton built or saved from submarinism or economised by substituting home production for imports meant a ton available to bring the American forces into the field. "Our enemies are staking everything upon our failure to solve this problem. Our success in solving it means certain victory."

Henceforth aliens would not be employed on certain restricted occupations of an unessential character without a permit while uninterned enemy aliens, if fit, must work for the nation or be interned.

Arrangements were being made for the extension of the employment of school-boys, of whom 4,000 were successfully used last season with the Boy Scouts for harvesting and cleaning land.

Women munition-workers, including Admiralty workers, numbered nearly 815,000 at the end of last year, as compared with 227,000 in 1914, but still more women of all classes were necessary.

He expressed thanks to the military authorities of New Zealand and the South African and Newfoundland Contingents, who had consented to grant furlough to skilled agriculturists for work on the land. This help, coming at a critical period in the agricultural cycle, had been greatly appreciated.

'La Tosca' Is Given Again

There is what may be called the opera "feel." It is what makes opera, however rococo it may be as an art—as William Morris once said—nevertheless an enjoyable harmony of two or three arts. Few actors ever get it, however well they may sing. Few concert singers ever get it, however well they can act. It is a possession of the opera singers alone, a quality peculiar to opera.

The difference between the first performance of "La Tosca" by the local singers and the second performance last night lay in just that: there was more of the "feel," of the rhythm, of opera. It is not only that Mrs. Isenman and Mr. Meyer and Mr. Speelman had the added sureness and mastery of a second performance. But there was a finer, subtler co-ordination, not only between them themselves, but between them and the others in the cast, and between the cast and the orchestra.

For Mrs. Isenman it was again a personal triumph. Again, as on the first performance, she left an auditorium full of men and women at the extreme suspension of thrill as the curtain dropped on that act. That act, or at least its closing situation, is one of the most dramatic of the operatic stage, for it stretches credulity less than most of the other "big scenes" of grand opera. And as Mrs. Isenman carried it through, as she placed the candles of each side of the outstretched body of Scarpia and laid the crucifix on his breast, one almost felt for a moment that it was Mary Garden before one—and there have not been many better Toscas than the florid Mary Garden. Of Mrs. Isenman's singing too many fine things have been said to make any more necessary.

As one hears Mr. Meyer again, one is impressed with his understanding of the role. Favored, of course, by a splendid physical presence, he really seems Scarpia. And an economy of gestures and strivings for effect, adds to the genuineness he imparts to the role. For him, too, the second act was a triumph.

Mr. Speelman was in better voice last night than on the opening night, though he still is unfortunately not fully recovered from his recent indisposition. He made the most, however, of his "big" moments in the first and third acts, particularly the latter—and the most of Puccini's rich, warm music is much.

The other parts also were well carried and the orchestra was good, though still too loud for the chorus in the first act. Altogether, it was an excellent performance of a difficult work and the audience showed its appreciation by enthusiastic curtain calls.

"La Tosca" will be repeated at the Olympic tomorrow night.

Plague Spreading Apace In North

(Continued from Page 1)

were suffering from pneumonic plague.

The Government has consented to permit Dr. Wu Lien-teh, who is suffering from angina pectoris, to return to Peking.

Steps Taken By Peking

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, January 12.—The outbreak of plague is the principal topic of conversation and of comment in the press. The actual extent of the affected area is uncertain. It seems to be beyond question that it has reached Fengchen, which is the railhead station of the Peking-Kalgan-Suiyuan Railway; and it has made itself manifest in other places within a fifty miles radius of Fengchen, since it practically crossed North Shansi from Paotsebolong and Saratsi. It seems to be striking southwards towards Taiyuanfu, which is natural, for there is a constant stream of traffic from Mongolia to the capital of Shansi.

At present the nearest affected place to Peking is Fengchen, where Dr. Wu Lien-teh has gone to prevent, if possible, the spread of the affected area to Peking. In order to cut Peking and Tientsin off from the danger of infection it is necessary to take strict precautions along the Peking-Hankow Railway as well, for with the possibility of the transmission of the plague along the well known north-to-south road through Taiyuanfu there is also possibility of infection of Peking and Tientsin by way of the Chengtai and Peking-Hankow railways.

In view of many allegations of Government incapacity and indifference it may be as well to state briefly what has been done. The first news of the possibility of a plague outbreak was received here in entirely private sources, and from these private sources was communicated to the press, thus causing considerable alarm. The Government authorities were not at first informed either in the affected area or in Peking itself. As the result of entirely private initiative two medical men, one a missionary and the other semi-missionary, went into the affected area in order to do what they could. They went without passports, without any means of identification, without any guarantees that they were qualified medical men at all. Some time elapsed before they diagnosed the trouble as plague, and when they did they launched themselves on the local authorities with all sorts of demands. The local authorities naturally asked them who they were, and as they could give no better answer than that they were Mr. X and Mr. Y the local authorities were not preeminently disposed to take much notice of them, or of their diagnosis.

Shortly after these gentlemen had arrived there was sent up from Peking, as reported in an earlier letter of mine, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, with an adequate staff to deal with whatever might be the real state of affairs.

Precautions In Peking

In Peking itself every precaution is being taken. The Ministry of the Interior has ordered the Peking Sanitary Bureau to adopt all necessary preventive measures at once, and these are being supervised by modern-trained medical men appointed by the Ministry. A special commission has been formed to deal with the matter, and this commission is co-operating with the authorities of the various railways, who have been instructed by the Ministry of Communications to resort to every possible means to prevent the spread of the epidemic. The medical advisers to the Government Railways have submitted to the Directors of the Railways a scheme of preventive measures and a plan of operations should the plague make its appearance within their administrations. These plans, which there is no need to detail, but which I have seen and should regard as ample for all emergencies, so far as a layman can judge, include the entire suspension of the lines, if this should be considered wise by the foreign medical advisers.

The interests of the Legation Quarter are being looked after by a Medical Board consisting of the medical officers of the Legations, of whom a small executive committee has been formed, and to this committee has been entrusted the welfare of the Legation Quarter. So far, neither the Special Commission entrusted with the safety of the capital outside the Legation Quarter, nor the Legation Quarter Committee, has considered it necessary to adopt unusual measures; and this may be taken as a sign that for the present at any rate Peking is not seriously threatened.

Yesterday evening the British, French and United States Ministers had an audience of the President in which they impressed upon him the necessity for the exercise of the utmost vigilance and the adoption of the strictest preventive measures; but President Feng was able to assure them that everything was being done that could be done in the circumstances, and I understand that the assurances have been amply supported by proofs today.

Hence, although the situation is not one to justify panic, it is being treated seriously, by those responsible, and there is every hope that the visitation may be confined to the area it has already occupied and may be kept away from the railway routes of the north, for if it reached them it would have ample opportunity for spreading further, unless traffic were altogether suspended, which of course it would be if necessary, though tremendous loss of revenue would be entailed.

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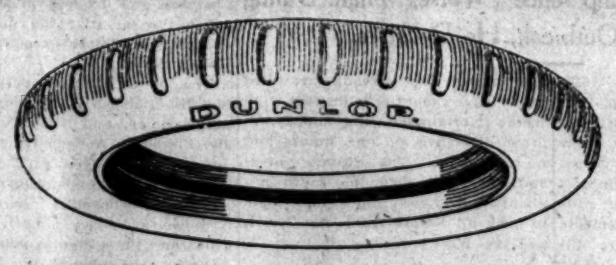

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Wong Makes More Denials In Champions Libel Case

Disputes Much Of Other Witnesses' Testimony, Including Mr. Rodger's

Punctuated with heated exchanges between the prosecuting plaintiff and the testifying defendant, the cross-examination of T. L. Wong was begun by Mr. H. D. Rodger before Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Li at the resumption of hearings in the $25,000 Champions Libel suit in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The defendant testified in English and at times grew excited in his answers.

After some questioning regarding the defendant's views as to the proper sharing of winnings on tickets purchased under various conditions, Mr. Rodger turned to the evidence of previous witnesses.

"You heard the evidence of Mr. Lancaster regarding the confirmation of the sale of the tickets?" he asked.

"I think Mr. Lancaster made a great mistake," said Wong. "I had witnesses to prove that I was not at the Race Course till after the race."

Continuing, the witness stated that except as a layman he did not know what a breach of trust meant legally and so had consulted a lawyer.

"When you decided that I had swindled or done you out of $14,000 you thought it was time to get a lawyer?" queried Mr. Rodger.

Mr. E. W. Godfrey, counsel for defendant, objected on ground that the defendant had never said that he was swindled or done out of the money.

"If I sold those tickets without your consent," continued the plaintiff, "it would be a breach of trust, wouldn't it?"

"I think you should have consulted me first," replied the witness, "but I am a layman and not competent as a lawyer to judge that matter."

"You told the police that you asked me for the tickets and that I sent nothing but the numbers."

Says Police Mistaken

"I said that I wrote asking the numbers, and I showed them the letter. They made a mistake in their testimony," replied Wong.

"Do you think that if you had put the truth to the police they would have thought me guilty of sharp practise?" asked Mr. Rodger.

"Sergeant Eek thought you should have consulted me about the ticket and since you did not that you should have received only the $10,000," said the witness.

"Several of the police testified that you said you wrote me for the tickets and got only the numbers."

"They got the wrong impression. I showed them the letter."

"You told them that your mother gave you the $80 with which the tickets were bought and told a story of having met me on Nanking Road and asking me to buy the tickets," said Mr. Rodger.

"I have admitted that," said the witness impatiently. "I said that because I didn't want my relations with you known. I thought that I was the sole owner of the tickets and could say that they were bought with anybody's money that I liked."

"Suppose I had given you a watch for your service. It would be a gift to you."

"Yes, but the property would then be mine, not yours at all."

"You say that I offered you a check in my office?"

Clash Over Check

"Yes, you did," declared the witness.

"That's as true as the story about your mother and the $80," was the lawyer's hot rejoinder.

Mr. Godfrey here objected to the method of cross-examination.

"But the man's such a confounded liar——"

"Mr. Rodger," interrupted the Assessor.

"I want to register a protest to these insults to my client in the box," interjected Mr. Godfrey.

"Mr. Rodger," said the Assessor, "we cannot permit these allusions to the witness in the future."

Proceeding, Mr. Rodger took up the question of the check.

"I put it to you," he said, "that I never offered you a check in my life, nor gave you a check or a cent of money in my life."

"If you didn't give it to me, why did you put my name on the check stub?" retorted the witness.

Mr. Rodger put the question again, demanding an answer.

"That is your own story to the court," replied Wong, "but I tell my own truth."

"I put it to you that I never wrote a check in your presence in my life," said Mr. Rodger.

"You did so," exclaimed Wong. "I saw you write my name on the check stub."

"I put it to you that you never saw me write in my check book in your life," persisted Mr. Rodger.

"You can say so," moodily returned the witness.

"It was my $80 in the bank, wasn't it?" queried counsel.

"You intended to pay me $80 in the check," said Wong.

Mr. Rodger asked the court to make the witness reply to the question.

"Technically it was not your money in the bank," said Mr. Godfrey. "The banker owed you, against which you drew $80."

"Why wouldn't I have given you taels then?" Mr. Rodger asked the witness.

"You said 60 taels were equal to $80," said Wong.

"I put it to you that I did not say any such thing," said Mr. Rodger.

"You did say so," retorted Wong.

More Denials by Wong

The plaintiff then put it to the witness that he had never had a conversation, in an automobile driving to the American Consulate, in which he promised to pay Wong 60 taels for any case he might bring in that held a Tls. 200 fee. This also Wong denied and also that Mr. Rodger, after seeing the American Consul-General, had come down in front of the Consulate and said that there was no confirmation of a report that coolie labor was to be shipped to America.

"You never told me any such story," said Wong.

"Now, Wong," said Mr. Rodger, "I put it to you that that is just as true as your story of your mother and the $80."

The court reminded the plaintiff of its previous remonstrance to this method of examination.

"Wong, I told the court that I intended to give you $40 for your work," continued Mr. Rodger. "Is that true?"

"It's false," declared Wong.

The witness also denied that part of the testimony given by Mr. Chili in which the defendant was reported to have admitted, after Mr. Rodger had taken him to task at the Race Club, that the money which purchased the tickets was Mr. Rodger's.

"I said nothing after I noticed you flush. And there was no mention that it was $40 you gave me."

Wong admitted that he was very excited at the Race Course and was not sure he could remember all that took place, but he was sure that he never told Mr. Lancaster that he had left everything in Mr. Rodger's hands.

"I put it to you that you ratified the sale several times after the race," said Mr. Rodger.

"You can say so," replied Wong. "I didn't know what you meant by the sale."

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

Over Seas Aircraft Fund

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W.C.D.T. Monthly Subs., Dec..	25.00
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N.M.F.	50.00
	Tls. 470.26
Less:—20th Dec. D/Dft. sent to London £75 at 4s. 4⅛	345.32
Balance in hand.....Tls.	124.94

Shanghai's contributions to this Fund are as follows:

Cost of Shanghai Briton's No. 1 (a Scout)	£1,500
" Shanghai Briton's No. 2 (a Battleplane)	2,250
" Shanghai Exhibition No. 2 (a Battleplane)..	2,250
" Shanghai Race Club No. 1 (a Scout)	1,500
" Shanghai Race Club No. 2 (a Battleplane)..	2,250
" Shanghai Race Club No. 3 (a Scout)	1,500
" Shanghai Race Club No. 4 (a Scout)	1,500
" Shanghai Race Club No. 5 "The Oriole" (a Scout)	1,500
Remitted to date on account of "Shanghai Britons" No. 3...	1,000
	£15,250

It will be noticed that about £475 more is required to complete the cost of "Shanghai Britons No. 3." It is to be hoped that this sum will soon be forthcoming. It is also my hope and ambition that Shanghai will in all supply 12 machines in all to the Imperial Over Seas Aircraft Flotilla and thus have a Shanghai Squadron. The War Office having expressly stated that the names of the donors would be perpetuated on the machines. A Squadron would form a fine souvenir of the patriotism of the British community in Shanghai.

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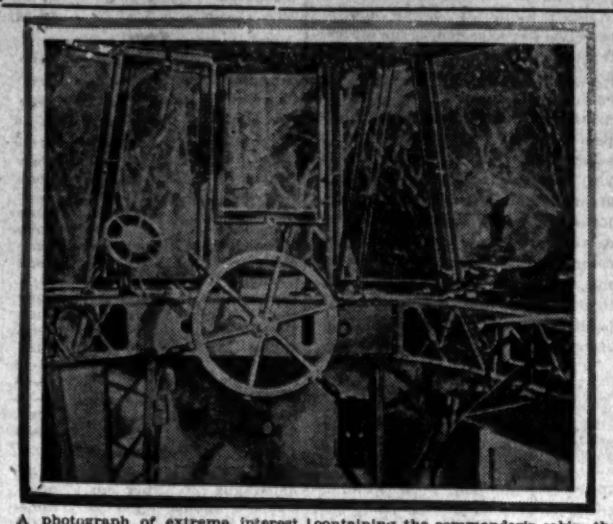

A photograph of extreme interest, showing details of the Zeppelin "L-49," which was brought down practically intact in France near Bourbonne-les-Bains, after the raid on London. The airship has been dismantled by French aeronautical experts, who are in possession of all the secrets of her mechanism.

A particularly interesting feature is the construction of the forward car containing the commander's cabin, the brain of the monster, with its navigating controls and bomb-dropping gear; behind that a wireless cabin, and in the afterpart the large motor and propeller. The forepart was divided from the afterpart by soundproof partition, so that the vibration of the motor should not affect the navigating and wireless apparatus.

CONCERTED WILL NEEDED ON THE FLOOD PROBLEM

Lack Of Mechanism For Co-ordinated Action Big Obstacle To Prevention

Concerted public will is necessary for the solving of the flood problem in China, Dr. Herbert Chatley, of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, told the members of the Engineering Society of China, meeting in the Royal Asiatic Society rooms last evening. Dr. Chatley took up the causes and possible remedies for floods in a comprehensive paper entitled "Floods and Flood Prevention."

In view of the extraordinary importance which floods have in China, the speaker said, no excuse was needed for treating of the subject.

The origin of floods was first considered. The record rainfalls for the world, China in general and Zikawei in particular, were given. It was remarked that the annual amount of rain is much less important than that during a storm period (rarely more than five days), but due regard must be paid, Dr. Chatley emphasised, to the residual effects of a previous storm. A very large cloudsystem is not likely to deposit an average of more than 1 inch per day over the whole area covered.

Discharge in rivers is restricted by size of channels and slope. Formulae for rough computation were given showing how severely the drainage channels are overloaded by heavy rain. The way in which a stream swells and the criteria of flood conditions were then considered and the effect of evaporation in reducing discharge was mentioned.

Dr. Chatley remarked on the great utility of old records of flood levels, as in Chinese temples, but he pointed out that there was a necessity of supplementing this information with contour-surveys. The capacity of the Yangtsze and its lakes was upwards of 5% of the total annual rainfall on its basin, but floods occur locally in spite of this.

Regarding remedies for preventing floods the author mentioned amongst others—raising the land above maximum recorded flood level, which is the most efficacious but most expensive, and, if carried on too freely, may intensify floods on other areas; dyking to above maximuming flood, which, however, has the danger of the dykes being undermined and the disadvantage of not being able to get rid of the direct rainfall on the protected areas at high flood; deepening the channels, which is often difficult, expensive and uncertain; damming the stream so as to form storage basins in upper areas; overflow channels, which should only be operated over high level weirs; afforestation, which probably would go a long way to mitigate the flood question if sufficiently extensive, besides having a modifying effect on the rainfall.

The conditions for sea floods were touched on by the speaker and some examples of floods in China were considered. In Shanghai every year, he said, the tide rises above the level of the agricultural land but is kept out by dykes. The danger of a serious sea flood is by no means non-existent at Shanghai.

Tientsin floods being sub judice, little comment was made beyond remarking on the inadequacy of the waterways at Tientsin to discharge the watershed.

Dr. Chatley also mentioned that better dyking is necessary in the Canton Delta and stated that the Yellow River needs surveying before anything definite can be done, but in view of the large gradient it would appear that the river can be regulated without prohibitive expense.

"The writer's principal object is to draw attention to the technical aspects of the flood question in China," said Dr. Chatley in conclusion, "and hopes that discussion may bring out some further features. He cannot, however, but realise that the chief difficulty is the lack of mechanism for co-ordinated and persistent public action. If Chinese and foreign politicians and publicists can solve this aspect of the matter, there need be no lack of technical assistance. Without wishing to be didactic, it seems that many of these large questions are difficult not so much because of any obscurity as to the cause of trouble as from the absence of concerted public will."

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E. China Educational Association To Hold Its Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the East China Educational Association will be held in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, on Tuesday, February 5th; Wednesday, February 6th; and Thursday, February 7th. The following program has been arranged:

Tuesday, 9 to 12 a.m.
- 9.00-9.15—Devotional Exercises.
- 9.15-10.30—Paper and Discussion, subject "Vocational Education" by Dr. P. W. Kuo, Nanking.
- 10.30-11.00—Report of Committee on Curriculum Bible Teaching, Dr. Cline, Chairman.
- 11.00-12.00—Report of Committee on Teaching of Chinese, Rev. Mr. Tong, Chairman.

Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.—Sectional Meetings:
- 2.00-4.00—I. College Presidents and Deans, Dr. Pott, Chairman.
- 2.00-4.00—II. Kindergarten and Primary School, Mrs. W. R. Wheeler and Rev. J. M. Espey.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.—Reception, Music and Refreshments.

Wednesday, 9 to 12 a.m.
- 9.00-9.15—Devotional Exercises.
- 9.15-10.30—Paper and Discussion, subject "Training of Teachers" by Prof. N. Gist Gee, Soochow.
- 10.30-11.30—Report of Committee on Course of Study, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Chairman.
- 11.30-12.00—Report of Committee on Records, Mrs. Thurston, Nanking, Chairman.

Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m.
- 2.00-2.30—Recommendations from the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association, Dr. F. D. Gamewell, General Secretary.
- 2.30-4.00—Middle School, Rev. D. W. Richardson, Chairman.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Public Lecture.

Thursday, 9 to 12 a.m.
- 9.00-9.15—Devotional Exercises.
- 9.15-12.00—Business Meeting and Election of Officers.

This meeting is open to all those interested in education in this part of China. It is not confined to missionaries, although, of course, most of the members of the association are missionaries. The association extends a cordial invitation to all those interested in education to attend the meetings.

SUSPICIOUS FIRES

Norfolk, Va., January 2.—There has been a series of fires at Monticello, and a factory and a number of other buildings have been destroyed, while the entire business district was threatened for a time. Seven suspects have been arrested and feeling is running high.

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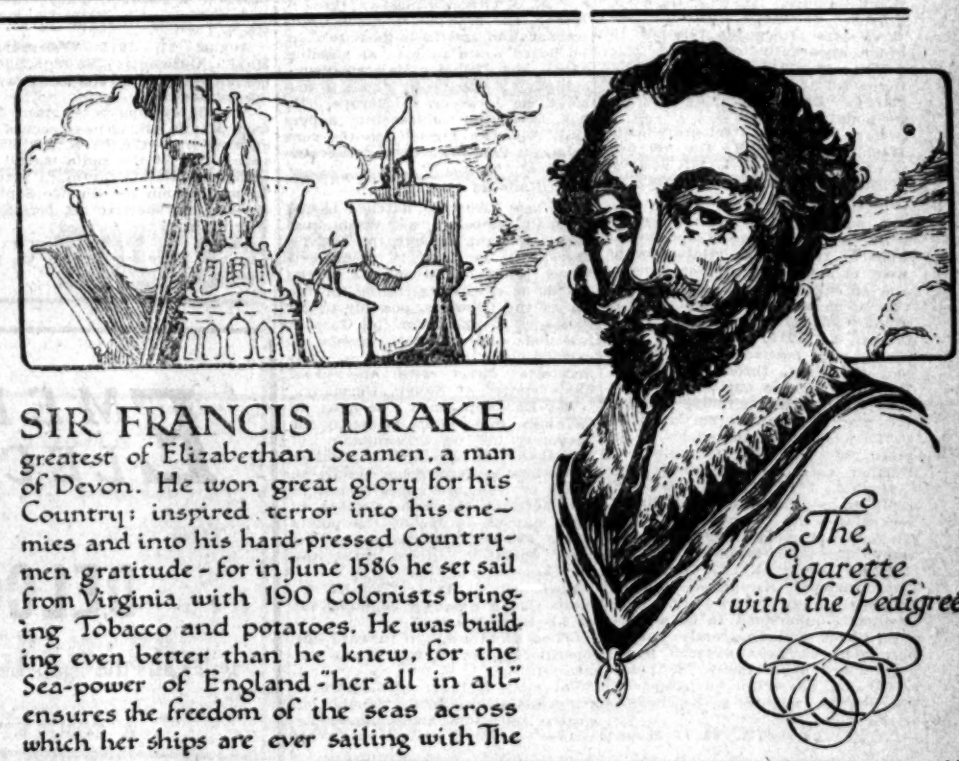

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German Officer's Diary Reveals Plotting In U. S.

Captain Of Interned Gunboat At Honolulu Used Wireless To Direct Propaganda In Pacific

Honolulu, December 13.—A story of German intrigue and conspiracy, stretching from America to Asia, as reported in the words of a German naval officer is made public here today. It is the diary of Captain Carl Grasshof, commander of the former German gunboat Geier, which was interned in Honolulu.

Figuring in the story are the names of George Rodiek, former German consul in Honolulu; Captain Franz Von Papen and Captain Boyed, former German naval attache at Washington, and A. V. Kircheisen, former quartermaster of the steamer China, a sort of travelling agent of the conspiracy. Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila were all stations in the conspiracy.

That the Geier was receiving secret wireless messages while it was supposedly interned is revealed in the diary.

None of the revelations contained in the Grasshof diary is more startlingly significant of the German attitude toward the United States than the entries about the time of the sinking of the Lusitania. They show that the German government looked forward to a possible break in diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that in Honolulu the German ship masters got ready for the contingency, preparing to disable German war and merchant ships.

The diary also refers in somewhat indefinite terms to the destruction of weapons on the Geier.

Bernstorff Involved

Here there comes into the diary the initials of "H.V.B." These are believed to indicate Count J. H. von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The entries which tell the story and open up a new field for speculation as to the activities of Germans in Honolulu are as follows:

'May 17, 1915—"Telegram to consul, New York: 'Do you consider it necessary to destroy all secret matter?'"

May 17, 1915—"Telegram from consul, New York: 'I request you to notify German steamers immediately to burn all secret matters relating to the naval service; also notify the Alsace in Pago Pago.—Consulate.'"

"Telegram to consul in New York. (Better to have sent it to attache): Do you deem necessary the destruction of the entire set of machinery of the Geier'"

[Above statement in parenthesis is that of Grasshof.]

"Telegram from consul, New York: 'Answer to your question; No. Only destroy steamers' equipment.'"

Then Bernstorff instructs, and three days afterwards rescinds the order, apparently too late:

May 18, 1915—"Telegram from Bernstorff to (?) [name omitted in diary]: 'Danger of having the weapons confiscated.'"

May 21, 1915—"Telegram from Washington: 'H.V.B. Do not destroy.' Answer: 'H.V.B. All destroyed on arrival of last telegram.'"

How Propaganda Was Spread

A new angle in the propaganda work busily carried on appears in April of 1915. This related to the story of a German raid on Canada, and an entry shows how the rumor that Germans in America were to attack Canada started:

April 24, 1915: "Following telegram was received from consul, San Francisco, through consulate, Honolulu: 'Please quietly and in an inconspicuous way circulate rumors of a plan of an attack on Canada.'

"To which was answered: 'Telegram of the 24th unintelligible. Further instructions necessary.'"

May 3, 1915: "Again asked for reply to my telegram of April 24 regarding the Canadian affair. Thereupon I received the following reply: 'The affair is settled.'"

Secret Agent K 17, otherwise Quartermaster Kircheisen, comes frequently into the diary. Kircheisen is understood to be a German citizen and apparently was in possession of an American passport, which again raises the point of the wide use of forged passports. The entries relating to Kircheisen at this point are:

January 29, 1915: "K 17 asked by wireless from the China whether this telegram has been received. Since the China will be in Tuesday, I will not answer the telegram in order to avoid compromising him unnecessarily."

February 1, 1915: "China in. K 17 informed me that the Japanese have sold to the Russians all the old guns taken from the latter during the Russo-Japanese war."

February 1, 1915: "One of the Hindus sent off by Knorr left for Shanghai on the 6th." (Apparently information brought by K 17.)

February 1, 1915: "Eight thousand Japanese rifles were found buried in the ground outside of Manila." (Apparently information brought by K 17) "Holstein released." (Apparently information brought by K 17.)

February 27, 1915: Communications from K 17: "The crew (Chinese) of the China brought weapons on board in San Francisco. Destination, Hongkong. Ostensibly for the approaching revolt. K has the task of approaching the Chinese confidential agents in Hongkong and attempting to determine where the arms are going. The leader of the organisation on the China forwarding the arms has not yet been found. The consulate at San Francisco has been advised by the following cablegram:

'Organiser (or leader) of the weapon handlers on board the steamship China has not yet been determined. K 17.'

"Rumored that 12 British and seven Japanese were engaged in the battle at the Falkland Islands. The Japanese admiral reported to have balked at placing his fleet under British orders. During the course of the action the British reported to have requested aid from the Japanese which the latter furnished to some extent. (Japanese report.)

March 8, 1915: "K 17 sent a wireless on the 6th saying that two Japanese transports were steering south-east. The China must have been 2400 nautical miles from here and about 1100 from Yokohama."

March 19, 1915: "China came in at noon. K 17 brings the following information:

"'1. Holstein got three years confinement for shanghailing a Japanese cowboy on the Mack. (?)

"'2. Japan has mobilised 300,000 men. Not known against whom directed.

"'3. Nothing particular known about the munition trade. (Mexico.)

"'4. In Hongkong there are 500 Hindus, 200 officers and volunteers, besides one torpedo boat and two Japanese cruisers.

"'5. K 17 was almost captured in Kobe. The first officer of the China warned him and he immediately got on board again as soon as possible. Since the Pacific Mail steamship company is apparently about to dissolve, he is going to Europe. He has American citizenship papers and reported himself to the consulate at San Francisco at the outbreak of the war.'"

How Embassy Worked

A new scheme hatched in the German embassy at Washington comes to light through the faithful diary. It is that of securing a vessel which shall operate in the Pacific as a wireless station for the use of the Germans, possibly to get messages to and from the German interned and refugee vessels at various ports, and possibly to communicate direct with the great home station at Nauen, Germany.

Boy-Ed apparently desired to maintain this outfit primarily for "listening in" on transmission of messages. An attempt to transfer a wireless operator from Manila to Guam or Honolulu appears later in the entries. Honolulu figures in these entries as one of the points where the scheme was to be put into operation. Here are the entries:

November 2, 1914: "Boy-Ed requests that a schooner be fitted out for his radio master."

(Then an attempt to forward one (operator) to coast, which was unsuccessful.)

November 7, 1914: "Telegram to consul, San Francisco: 'Sending of wireless operators made impossible because Admiral Moore sent an officer, Captain London (naval station) to inform me that Geier must leave harbor tonight by twelve o'clock or intern.'"

Plot To Send Munitions

A little less than a month later the diary reveals an apparent plan to send weapons and ammunition from the cargo of the Holsatia to Japan. In this connection appears the name of "Capt. Deinhard," supposed to be Capt. Edmund Dienart or Dienat, master of the refugee steamer Holsatia. Dienat was one of those indicated for the Hindu conspiracy, the trial of which is now in progess at San Francisco. He was interned at Angel Island after his Honolulu activities. The entries below tell the story in chronological order:

December 21, 1914: "Captain Deinhard and Mr. Klebahn came on board and requested information as to whether some boxes of sporting rifles and ——— which were among the cargo of the Holsatia could be sent to Japan. I told him the articles were contraband and could not be sent."

April 4, 1915: "Telegram from the Embassy, Washington—'In case the weapons on the Holsatia have only been partly paid for, refuse to deliver them, as in this case the German authorities will arrange for their purchase. Let us drop them down by courses (i. e. a few at a time) with caution in the bay, and let them be covered with care.'"

April 10, 1915: "On the sixth of April the following telegram was sent to the Embassy, Washington: 'In reply to your inquiry, 51 shotguns, 36 stock, 36 barrels, 14 boxes of ammunition. Not known whether paid for or not. (Signed)

"'RODIEK.'"

April 28, 1915: "Had a conversation with Messrs. Klebahn and Schroeder regarding weapons on the Holsatia. We decided to write to the embassy and call their attention to the danger of some one getting into difficulties if the American authorities found these things on board."

Further German propaganda is shown in the following:

June 17, 1915—"Telegram from Boy-Ed: 'Rumor of submarine in the South Seas is correct. Please spread this information very carefully!'"

Then there is revealed an attempt to transfer a wireless operator from Manila to Guam or Honolulu. This has already been referred to:

August 19, 1915—"Telegram from Manila and one to Boy-Ed. Telegram from hdqts., Manila: 'May I assign, over there, one wireless operator who is now here?' (This was apparently for 'listen-in' work on the Geier.) Thereupon I telegraphed Boy-Ed: 'Headquarters, Manila, telegraphs: "May I, etc."'"

August 20, 1915—"Telegram from Boy-Ed: 'Assign radio operator to Cormoran. Please attend to details.'"

August 21, 1915—"Manila telegraphs that sending of wireless operator is impracticable because it is forbidden for a German to land in Guam."

August 21, 1915—"Telegram to Manila, Germania: 'No objections to having sent here. Necessary avoiding authorities.'

"In the evening a telegram came from Manila asking us to secure permission from the U. S. authorities on account of the radio mate."

August 22—"Telegram to Manila: 'In my opinion the time to September 2 is too short to get permission to bring in.'"

August 23, 1915—"Telegram to Manila: 'Time too short to get permission.'"

JAPANESE EXPANSION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, January 3.—In addition to active participation in the agricultural development of the Philippine Islands, Japanese capital is soon to enter the banking and insurance fields in the islands, arrangements having been completed for the establishment of a branch of the big Yokohama Specie Bank in Manila, while the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is busily engaged in settling details with the insular insurance commissioner regarding the securities which must be deposited here by five Japanese insurance companies, handling marine and fire risks, for which it is now acting.

MORE FOOD CONTROL

Washington, January 3.—Owing to the growing scarcity of foodstuffs and to enforce greater economy in their consumption, Food Administrator Hoover announced today that he will ask authority from congress to control the amount and kinds of foods served in public eating places.

Mr. Hoover also points out that unless he receives power to exercise complete control over the American sugar supply, a serious scarcity in this food staple is likely to develop. He proposes to ask congress for authority to purchase and sell the country's entire sugar supply.

BIG FIRE IN MANILA

Manila, January 1.—Property valued at upwards of P500,000 was destroyed by the largest and most destructive fire of the year, in Manila, yesterday afternoon.

The loss, comprising merchandise and the buildings extending from the Walkover Shoe Store, number 70 Escolta to the Fair, number 40 Escolta, inclusive, was mostly covered by insurance.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 15, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.10
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	18-20
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-7
French Beans	„	12-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$7.50-8.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	„	$1.85

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Chief Inspector.

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These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

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Cigarettes—

With The British In The Italian Retreat

By G. Ward Price
(Daily Mail.)

With the Italian Army, (November.)—Last Sunday week I went the round of all the English batteries remaining on the Italian front, and one of the things that almost every officer I spoke to remarked upon was the great amount of registering being done by the Austrian guns. Next day I heard that a big Austrian attack was considered imminent by the Italian General Staff; that new Austrian and German divisions had arrived on the Isonzo front and were being held in reserve, trusting in the immobility which winter would bring about on the Russian front.

In connection with the reference of General Cadorna in his communique to "the lack of resistance of a part of the Italian Second Army" so as to save from unjust condemnation the other sections of the Italian forces which were not involved in it, it must be remembered that German propaganda has long been working hard in Italy. Money of undoubted German origin and in large amounts has been found on the promoters of the trouble in the interior of the country, and among the Army at the front peace proganda, maintained beyond dispute from the same source, had for months past been urging the soldiers to refuse to go on fighting and assuring them that the quickest way to peace was by surrendering.

When the test of battle came certain troops failed. Some of the battalions left their posts and made off without their arms or equipment. Other parts of the army, on Monte Nero, at Saga, and Globocak, were fighting gallantly, but this undermined section of the Italian wall of defence gave way and all the rest was in vain; the enemy was through.

Once well across the Isonzo the Austro-Germans began to pour down the valley roads towards Cividale and Udine. On Friday morning signal companies were already taking down the military telephone wires in the streets of the town, an omen of imminent evacuation. The shops had hardly opened. People stood about under the quaint old stone arcades or gathered, talking anxiously, in groups beneath the pillar bearing the figure of the ancient lion of Saint Mark in the central square. Austrian and newly arrived German aeroplanes were continually trying all day to reach Udine and throngs of towns people began to besiege the railway station.

Children Drag Carts

The mayor posted up a reassuring proclamation. A brilliant sun shone on one of the saddest sights of the war—that of anxious little family parties with hurriedly packed hand luggage leaving their homes.

As the day went on the alarm and eagerness to get away increased, and cartloads of furniture, to which sometimes even children were harnessed when there was nothing else to draw them, set out on their long and weary journey towards new and unknown homes, only to be overtaken and submerged a couple of days later in the rush of the retiring army.

On a Saturday morning I made what arrangements I could to get my own belongings away from Udine. The town was clearly doomed. As I crossed the long wooden bridge across the Isonzo at Rubbia Italian engineers were already placing charges to blow it up, which was finally done next day. The roads were blocked by a double string of heavy-laden carts, motor-lorries, and pack animals, and on the other a reverse stream going up empty to help in the evacuation.

Twelve-inch Austrian shells were screaming past and falling on Monte San Michele, on the right of the road, where two batteries were already in the defensive position to which they had been withdrawn from their previous emplacements close up to the front line, but there was no shelling of the crowded road nor of that long wooden bridge which was so vital to our retreat.

The news was bad when I reached the group headquarters. Orders were given to make every effort to get the guns across the bridge, a tractor towing three at a time and immediately going back for more. An Italian staff officer drove up to say that preparations must be made for blowing up the guns if necessary. It began to seem improbable that they could all be saved.

As darkness fell the scene of dense congestion on the road became denser still under the bright moon. Slowly making my way through the traffic, I got back to the bridge and found three guns already across it, pulled by overburdened tractors and manhandled desperately round sharp corners by men who had already had two hard days and nights of firing as fast as the guns could be reloaded. They were now starting on a march whose hardships they will remember as long as they live, but which led to every single gun being saved from capture, though as the last but one to go was being hitched on to the tractor the very last one of all was still firing with no other gun in action between it and the enemy.

Night Of Explosions

Getting a lift in an English motor-car, I drove back towards Gradisca. All at once the pale green of a moonlight sky in which a faint trace of twilight still lingered leaped into a fierce yellow glow and from behind came the dull rolling roar of a great ammunition dump exploding. From that time onwards until dawn the flare and crash of these explosions was continual. Soon houses and sheds and depots and stores of various kinds were crackling into flames all round until the whole circle of the sky was ablaze with the reflected glare, and all the while the enemy's guns thudded incessantly behind. Always westwards with the blocked roads, crowding into worse confusion as one went.

The rest were at their wits' end for lack of transport to move their equipment and stores, and for a time we feared the train might not turn up at the rendezvous, but it did arrive about 3 a.m.—a long string of open trucks with a few closed vans. In 21 hours (after which I left it and went forward on foot) that train covered 15 miles, and as it crawled spasmodically along it passed through some extraordinary scenes.

The worst rigours were endured by a party from the British hospital at Versa, four miles west of Gradisca. The lorries for evacuation of the hospital did not come so it was decided to try to reach the railway by marching. The actual stretcher cases in the hospital were put in ambulance wagons of the British Red Cross and brought right back. These Red Cross units did admirable and well-organised work throughout the retreat, keeping together, evacuating the sick and wounded, and picking up the dead-beat and those injured in the crush on the roads in the most efficient way. But the less seriously wounded cases of the British hospital at Versa and the convalescents had to set out on foot in the dark and the rain. When they reached the railway they found no train available but the lines blocked instead with every kind of rolling stock, full inside and out with soldiers and refugees. Some of this hospital party has not yet reported itself, but rumors of parts of it having been seen at different places keep on arriving, and there is every hope that it will all eventually straggle in.

How little chance there was of doing much for the wounded was shown by the difficulty we had in disposing of a badly injured man we picked up in the car that brought us to the railway. We had heard groans and cries among the throng ahead through which we were thrusting our way, and our hearlights fell suddenly upon the pale face of an Italian soldier whose tunic was soaked with blood and who lay in the arms of several others around him. Whether he had been wounded or run over I do not know. We laid him in the already overloaded car and drove on, trying to find an Italian hospital. The first two we went to were already evacuated, but finally we discovered an ambulance unit just arriving, and by insistence made them take our patient.

String Of Stopped Trains

When the damp, cold dawn broke on the Sunday morning in which I entrained with part of the British contingent, it found us held up on the line as part of a procession of stationary trains that stretched out of sight. Past us on either side of the train plodded an endless stream of soldiers of all arms. Some of them said that they had been in the first-line trenches in front of Hermada, on the Carso, the night before and had been tramping all night.

There were fleeing townspeople and peasantry who staggered painfully over the rough ballast of the railway track.

Of food there seemed just then no shortage, for the Italians, both soldiers and peasants, were throwing tinned salmon and passing grapes and biscuits to our men in their rain-soaked open trucks. This was a useful addition to our food supply, for though each man had three days' rations we did not know how long those would have to last. On each side of the line groups of Italians scattered themselves, stripping off their wet things and dressing in their new plundered outfit. Civilian refugees had benefited from the distribution too, and little family parties huddled together round their ox carts were arraying themselves in strangely assorted clothing. All were desperately intent on their own affairs and had neither a glance nor a thought for what was going on around them.

Add contrasts, half ridiculous, half tragic, occurred on every hand. I saw a general standing alone by the side of the line, his feet hidden in a litter of discarded shirts and tunic. There were upper-class women, too, with rich furs and jewellery among this shabby multitude; like the rest they slowly plodded in their thin shoes over the awkward sleepers and the uneven stones. There was no quarrelling among this mass of fugitives; one thought dominated every single mind—to get back, to keep on getting back.

Palmanova On Fire

From the stragglers flowing past our standing train we heard of the burning of Palmanova the night before. It had been set on fire accidentally by flames from burning dumps. Part of the picturesque little town, which stands within a double girdle of walls, has been destroyed.

Someone going a mile or two forward to reconnoitre comes back with a report that the leading trains of the string have run out of coal and water. New names begin to take on urgent significance—Portogruaro, Latisana—the names of places that had hitherto belonged only to that vague district back of the rear to which one never gave a thought. The British officers in whose cattle-truck I was sat about on their baggage, eating dry bread and carefully rationed sardines, and discussed the probability of being cut off before we reached the bridge across the Tagliamento at Latisana.

Finally, I decided to leave the train and walk on with two officers who were going ahead to look for food, and in half an hour we reached the town of Latisana, where are two bridges, railway and road, side by side, which form one of the three crossings of the Tagliamento, now in flood. The town was packed with troops, and we found part of our British marching contingent. They were very hungry, but very serene.

A tractor loaded with the rations of the party had caught fire and burnt, so they had had practically nothing to eat for two days, but they had found an Italian bread depot at Latisana which was working in quite an efficient way, and where they got some loaves.

While I was there a battery of French guns came through. I spoke to their officer. The French, he said, had lost their guns, but they had fought them until the Germans actually stormed the emplacements with the bayonet. The townspeople were hastily leaving, but a woman whom I asked for a glass of water took me into her house and insisted, amid the confusion of packing, on bringing me wine. They were going in an hour, she said, in her husband's cart. Her little girl clung tight-clasped in her chubby hand to a cage in which fluttered two frightened canaries.

Ten miles from Latisana I tramped along the railway. After eight miles I began to realise what the troops must feel like who had already covered miles of such going from away back on the Carso front.

Straightening The Muddle

For two days more the great retreat went on. The first detachments that passed ate out all the military food depots along the line of march; the next were fed by the generosity of the villagers, before whose doors they passed; the next were reduced to —— Many died doubtless. But hundreds of thousands of men did get back behind the Tagliamento somehow, and now with every day are straightening themselves out again and forming into an organised army once more.

On Tuesday morning a cry ran down the line that the Austrian cavalry were upon them, and but for the decision and energy of the Italian officers a dangerous rush would have been made for a bridge, which would probably have broken it down and would certainly have pushed the guns over the side into the ditch. But the Italian artillery colonel, under whose orders the guns had been up at the front, drew his revolver and fired in the air over the pressing mass of soldiers and civilians. In this way he checked them for a moment, and then, with sharp phrases, ordered them to let the guns pass. So the 11 guns got over the river into temporary safety. A few moments later Austrian aeroplanes appeared and, flying low over the serried road, dropped bombs and fired their machine guns. They did remarkably little real damage. One British Red Cross car was honeycombed with bullet-holes and a few gunners were slightly wounded by bombs.

Another attack upon the rear of the Italians was carried out at Codroipo. A gap had been made between the Italian Second Army and the Third, which was falling back in superior order to the south. Into this gap, I am told, the Austrians pushed forward detachments of troops dressed in Italian uniforms which mingled unnoticed with the retreating army and then suddenly opened fire right and left with machine guns. At the same time Austrain field guns mounted in armored motor-cars begun shelling from the rear.

Now almost the whole army is behind this line across which the first shells are already flying. There are other stronger lines farther back. By concentrating on these shorter defensive fronts there is every reason to hope that the Italian Army will hold up the onset of the invaders.

There still remains the possibility of another converging German drive in reinforced strength down from the Trentino upon Northern Italy.

MINISTER OF FINANCE IS GUEST OF GEN. LU

Mr. Wang Ko-ming, the Minister of Finance, was the guest of honor at a tiffin given by General Lu Yung-hsian, the local Defence Commissioner yesterday. Others present were, Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wang Kung-ting, the Shanghai Taoyin, Mr Shen Pao-chang, the Shanghai Mayor, Admiral Yao Wai-wen, Chief of the Admiralty and General Mah Hung-li, the aide of General Lu.

Mr. Wang arrived at Shanghai Monday from Hangchow, where he had just buried his father, the late Mr. Wang Chi-tsang, former director of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. He is now staying at his Shanghai residence on Sinza Road.

CHINA TEA IN LONDON HELD FOR HIGHER PRICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—A firm of wholesale tea-merchants states that a million lbs. of fine China tea is at present idle in the dealers' hands as, owing to the reduction in the retail price, it can only be sold at a considerable loss. They suggest it should be used to relieve the pressure on the cheaper sorts of tea.

News Brevities

Mr. Arthur H. Groom, an old British resident of Kobe, passed away in that city January 9, say Japanese papers. He came to Japan in 1868 to join the firm of Messrs. Glover and Co.

* * *

Mr. Will H. Brun of the "Englishman," one of the leading papers in India, and Mrs. Brun and son have arrived in Shanghai after a sojourn of more than a year in Japan. They will stay here for some time.

* * *

Tientsin papers report the death of Sister Marie Edmee, of the Franciscan Mission de Marie, who passed away in Tientsin last Friday after a short illness, at the age of 36. Sister Edmee joined the order seven years ago.

* * *

The marriages of Mr. D. A. Goodwin to Miss M. D. Lambert, both of Kowloon, and Mr. N. S. Brown to Miss S. Gillis are announced to take place in Hongkong shortly.

* * *

The s.s. Yei Maru was aground at Wade Island Crossing on Monday, according to the report of an incoming river steamer. Lighters were alongside.

* * *

Mr. W. A. N. Heygate, manager of the British Cigarette Co., in Hankow, has been transferred to Shanghai, according to the Central China Post.

* * *

Mr. Laurence, a former river pilot of Hankow, has been awarded the D. S. O., according to a letter received from him. He is now serving in the British navy.

* * *

Mr. R. J. Gould of Hankow has been informed that his son was wounded at Passchendaele and is now in hospital at Canterbury. He was shot through the arm, the bone being splintered, and the bullet afterwards penetrated his side.

* * *

The statement published yesterday to the effect that Mr. Cecil Holliday has accepted the position of Honorary Treasurer for the Overseas Club, it is learned, was erronious. Mr. Holliday has consented to act as Honorary Treasurer of the "Netley Beds" Fund of the Overseas Club.

* * *

Because of the death of his eldest daughter, Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, left Peking for the West Hills Monday, it is reported.

* * *

Mr. Ivan Chen, who was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, will not accept the office, it is understood.

* * *

Rear-Admiral Yamaoka, commanding the Japanese Seventh Squadron, and his staff, accompanied by Mr. N. T. Yang, secretary of the Foreign Bureau, inspected the Kiangnan Dock yesterday, after permission had been given by Commissioner of Foreign Affairs F. M. Sah and General Lu Yung-hsian.

* * *

The kitchen roof of an empty house at K 234 Thibet Road, opening into Klukiang Road, caught fire at 3.30 o'clock yesterday morning. The blaze was quickly extinguished by the Brigade after some difficulty in locating it.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m., January 25. Voting members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the balloting committee for the ensuing year are requested to send their names to the Secretary before 5 p.m. of January 24.

BODY OF CHIEF OFFICER OF THE POOCHI IS FOUND

Mr. Hetherington Identified; New Figures Indicate Over 200 Perished

The body of Chief Officer William Hetherington of the ill-fated Poochi has been recovered by a junk chartered by the Wenchow Guild. It was removed to the Fearon Road Mortuary by order of the British authorities and an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner G. W. King, when evidence of identification was given by Captain Lunt, Marine Superintendant of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and the brother-in-law of the dead officer. The funeral service was held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Up to the present it learned that more than sixty bodies have been found.

Mr. Hetherington's body was found, together with several Chinese bodies, last Thursday and was taken to the Shih Ying Philanthropic Guild where photographs were taken to be circulated for identification. The picture of the deceased officer was immediately recognised when sent to the Company's office. A ring was found on the hand of the deceased and was turned over to the river police by the guild.

According to figures compiled through the assistance of the hotels, guilds, lodging houses and the relatives of the passengers, there were, besides the officers and the crew of the ship, 247 persons on board the Poochi when she left Shanghai at midnight of January 4. From this it appears that the death toll must exceed 200, as only about eighty were saved. A few more have been reported rescued by fishing-boats following the collision but this has never been confirmed in Shanghai or Wenchow.

The service of an expert Chinese diver and his assistants has been secured by the China Merchants' for the recovery of bodies. Work of diving will begin this morning at 8 o'clock with the Wenchow Guild authorities aiding in the search. Chen Shen-lai, an expert who has been in the Customs service for the last 20 years, and a staff of 14 assistants will work for the recovery of bodies alone. A shift of four divers will be sent into the wreck at one time.

Obituary

Dr. Montagu Butler

Reuter's Service

London, January 14.—The death is announced of Dr. Montagu Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

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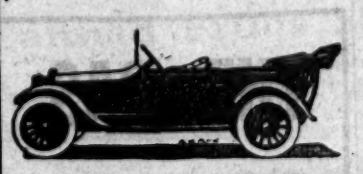

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 16, 1918

Hypocrites!

WHILE Trotsky is telling the German peace commissioners that Russia will "fight to the bitter end rather than be enslaved by the Imperialists of Germany" his newspaper, the Pravda, is describing President Wilson as "the head of a rapacious American imperialism and the greatest hypocrite history has ever known." What the editor of the Pravda told his poor, benighted mujiks about Lloyd George must be guessed. It probably was too hot for a respectable news agency like Reuter's to carry.

Meanwhile, the addresses of Lloyd George and President Wilson are having an effect in Germany. Conferences fraught with highest significance are in progress between the civil and military leaders. The German Chancellor, Count Hertling, was explaining the Prussian domestic policy to the Reichstag on Monday of this week, and all parties were in conference with the Kaiser on the same day.

Hertling was to reply to Lloyd George and Wilson today. That he was in trouble over his reply is sufficiently indicated by the conferences now taking place between the civil and military leaders and between all of them and the Kaiser. There have been indications lately that the ruling house in Germany is trying to save itself by putting the matter of peace up to the country at large, on the plea that it is willing to make peace but that the military party isn't, and that the mandate for peace must come from the people themselves. Thus, the Hohenzollerns apparently are seeking to remove themselves from the political muddle in which the far-seeing and frank statements of the Allied leaders have involved them. They are afraid of peace and afraid of war. They are seeking only to save face and keep power.

The real situation in Germany is revealed by the protests of the Imperialists against the Russian propaganda and it is further revealed by the outbursts of the Munich papers, and this beyond doubt has been brought about not only by the world-moving addresses of Wilson and Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Asquith and Balfour, but it has been still further inflamed by Trotsky and his co-agitators. Reuter's, under date of Amsterdam, last Sunday, brings the following:

"Two Munich papers, commenting on President Wilson's speech, declare that he has cleverly seized the acute differences prevailing in Germany on the question of peace in order to shake confidence in her policy. They state that the indescribable confusion in the direction of the policy of the country must be ended. Count Hertling must immediately reply to President Wilson and prove to him that Germany does not resemble a South American State where a policy is announced through military pronunciamentos."

If anything was needed to clarify the understanding of the South American states, as to how they are thought of in Germany, and as to what their future would be if the Germans should win this war, that last remark fills the bill. The South American States have been arbitrating their differences for some years.

It is evident, altogether, that the German Imperialists are fighting in the last ditch. Trotsky and all his country are against them, even the editor of the Pravda, is against them; most of their own people are against them, and all the rest of the world is against them. And the House of Hohenzollern is fighting for its life, knowing that it is doomed.

Oh, you hypocrites!

Red Cross Emergency Relief In Italy Reported By Cable

Major Grayson M.-P. Murphy, head of the American Red Cross Commission to France, who went to Italy to take charge of the temporary organisation which the American Red Cross effected for relief purposes there directly after the Austrian invasion, has reported progress of Red Cross relief work in Italy in the following cablegram to Washington published in the Red Cross Bulletin, December 3:

Since establishing headquarters in Rome, an emergency organisation has been created, covering civil affairs, military affairs, stores, transportation, accounting and purchasing. Forty-six freight car loads of assorted material have been shipped from France. Substantial purchases of other supplies have been made in Europe. Warehouses have been established in Rome, with supplies including matresses, sheets, pillow cases, hospital clothes, blankets, ether, sweaters, socks, drawers, shirts, women's and children's clothing.

Condensed milk was distributed to children and sick from Genoa and Milan. Representative has already been despatched to establish branch warehouses at Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Naples and Palermo. From central warehouse it is reported that carload lots of relief material have been despatched to Florence, Bologna, Naples, Catania, Leghorn, Genoa and Milan.

Twenty-three ambulances with necessary personnel, experienced at the French front, are traveling by road from Paris, and will proceed to the front immediately upon their arrival. Contracts have been let for additional ambulances, for delivery early in December. One hundred experienced men have been recruited in France for operating. We are planning to increase total number of American Red Cross ambulances with Italian army to two hundred. We are working in close harmony with director general of government sanitary service, making preliminary examination of military hospitals, and arrangements have been made through government for delivery of material.

Bedding, underclothing and anesthetics are here from France. A European purchase order has been placed for sterilising and disinfecting apparatus, surgical instruments, rubber goods, drugs, bedding, beds, and other hospital material. Distributing hospital supplies has already begun, including blankets, anesthetics, sterilising apparatus, autoclaves, amputation sets, beds, bedding, gauze, absorbent cotton, hospital garments and drugs.

A hospital supply warehouse has been established for receipt, packing and shipping of hospital supplies. Regular personal visits, in co-operation with military authorities, to all Italian military hospitals are being arranged for, to ascertain requirements and to give most effective aid.

One or more soup kitchens are organised and operating at Rome, Ancona, Ravenna, Genoa and Milan. Clothing, bedding, funds, food and supplies are being distributed through our own representatives, American consuls or other local organisations in Rome, Florence, Leghorn, Ancona, Catania, Bologna, Genoa, Palermo, Ravenna, Naples, Bari, Venice and Milan. We have financed a creche (asylum) for one hundred refugee children in Rome under direction of Miss Garibaldi, grand-daughter of the famous patriot. We have authorised the equipment and maintenance for one year of a 150-bed refugee home at Milan.

A million lire have been appropriated to aid needy families of soldiers at the front. Funds and supplies are being given to assist and enlarge the clothing ouvroirs at Rome where wives and daughters of soldiers and refugees are working.

Traveling inspectors have visited and reported on relief organisations and conditions at Leghorn, Genoa, Milan, Turin, Bologna, Florence, Foggia, and Naples. Devine, Bicknell and Kellogg are on three-weeks inspection trips, carrying 300,000-lire small bank books for emergency relief work. On their return, we expect their recommendation will form basis for future program of Red Cross work in Italy.

Resident delegates of department of civil relief are now stationed at Florence, Bologna, Ancona, Ravenna, Milan, Rome and Naples. Strong local committees have been established at Rome and Genoa and Milan. Others are being organised.

Secretaries Of War And Navy Encourage Women's Red Cross Work

The War Council of the American Red Cross is in receipt of the following statement from Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels:

Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels wish the people of the country to know that under no circumstances do they want to discourage our good women from knitting or otherwise voluntarily providing through the Red Cross comforts for our soldiers and sailors.

On the contrary both Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels wish it clearly understood that they greatly appreciate all the voluntary efforts that are being made through the Red Cross to bring comfort to our fighting men, and thank the women of our country for this patriotic work. They request the newspapers to give the widest publicity to this expression.

The Jewish Conception Of God

Mr. N. E. B. Ezra read a paper on the "Jewish Conception of God" at Monday's meeting of the Quest Society. Dr. Herbert Chatley presided. There was a good attendance and very keen interest taken in the subject as was evidenced from the discussion that followed the address, of which the following, excepting Mr. Ezra's introductory remarks, is the full text:—

God is not the figment of the human imagination. God is not what we think of Him. He is more than anyone can think of Him. Human lips may exhaust themselves in prayer, or to use the simile of the great Jewish poet, "If all the trees of the forests were pens and all the waters of the seas were ink," we should fail to have materials wherewith to express what God is. An interesting incident is related in the Talmud that tells how a student, on one occasion, addressed a prayer to God in the presence of his Rabbi. Disregarding the set form adopted by Israel, he began, "Blessed be Thou, O Lord, our God, the great God, the illustrious, the excellent, the merciful, the mighty, the majestic," and words failing, he added, the . . . the. . . ." Noting his confusion the Rabbi asked, "Hast thou, indeed, completed the praises of God?" Do you catch the idea? In the fixed ritual, Israel employed only Scriptural phrases, well recognised as terms of adoration of God, limited practically to phrases which God is said to have used of Himself. For instance; the Scriptures state that God said, "I am the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob"; therefore that phrase was employed in the traditional Jewish Prayer Book. The same is true of many other phrases. The idea conveyed by this method was that of discouraging any form of prayer, speech or thought, which might seem to limit the God who created the heaven and earth.

We hold it as the necessary foundation of all ethical religions that God is One, yet God's existence cannot be proved. We accept it; we believe it; we realise it. We call God by many names. We understand Him through many relations and behold Him in many manifestations. But what He is, where He is, why He is, no Jew ever attempted to define, because if one could successfully define God, we should have no God at all. We should then only have an idol—the God of our definition, who could not be the God of the universe. "A god defined" says the Jewish philosopher Albo, "is a God limited to our definition, a God who cannot be more than we say He is; and who are we that we have a right to say that God is this, or that, or the other?" Goethe who was a practical philosopher as well as a great poet said, "To comprehend God, one must be God."

Much more modest was the writer of the Book of Job when he said: "Touching the Eternal, we cannot find Him out." Much more humble was the writer of the Book of Exodus when he said, "No man can see Me and live."

Read the Bible whether you believe it written by God or man, read it! See what its heroes teach us. They tell us that the heavens and heaven of heavens cannot contain Him, yet He deigns to be high unto the sincere and earnest worshipper of truth. In his usual magnificent flight of imagination the inspired singer sings: "Whither shall I go from Thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend up unto heaven, Thou art there; if I make my bed in lowest depths, behold, Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me."

We therefore hold that God had existed before all created things and had no beginning and is "forever the same and his years know no end." Long before the planet Neptune was discovered Leverrier had been making observations through the telescope. We are told he discovered certain disturbances in the upper spheres. He noticed that certain stars were behaving strangely, and he was satisfied that some new heavenly body was about to appear in the field of his telescope. He calculated the time of the appearance of this celestial stranger, and he announced that, on a certain night at a certain time, some great heavenly body would make its appearance. We now know that within a fraction of a minute of the time calculated, what we now call Neptune came in sight. The planet Neptune had been in the heavens long before it had been discovered by Leverrier, and had been making its revolutions around the sun long before it was discovered by a man. Because no man before Leverrier had recognised the planet Neptune, it does not mean that the planet had not existed hitherto. Neptune was always there; only we had not progressed sufficiently in knowledge to find it. And so it is with the God-belief. Whether we believe in God or not, it makes no difference to the fact that God was, is and forever will be.

Some day each of us will pass through experiences which will render God as clear to our spiritual eye, as Neptune came to be to the eye of the astronomer. Mankind needs a God to worship so that morality may exert its widest and most beneficent influence. It was the arch aceptic Voltaire, who declared that even if there were no God, humanity would have been under the necessity to create one, believing as he must that the belief in a God acted as a deterrent and kept man in line with what is good and true and noble. And that God of whom Israel has been the witness and for the ultimate acceptance of whom, Christianity and Mohammedanism have so nobly been preparing the way, is indispensable to the true welfare of humanity. No nation can do without God. Every effort to deny God has resulted in the destruction of the would-be deniers. Every undertaking looking to the suppresson of God has ended in disaster. To the belief in God we owe most of all that mankind cherishes as pure, holy, loving and just. Righteousness, which is the essence of all morals, is meaningless without this belief. It was the belief in God that made Israel survive the severest attacks of cruel tyrants. It was this that sent the teachers of Christianity to the heathens in the remotest corners of the globe, who became civilised under its humanising influence. Every civilised nation has held this belief dear. Those peoples among whom no God-belief is found are rare, and invariably barbarous. For the elevation of man, the God-belief is a necessity. For see what has resulted from the rejection of this belief.

The Romans having reached the zenith of their glory denied the old gods and rejected the new God. And historians tell us, with pity and with contempt, the story of the decadence of the once great nation. Secular and religious writers vie with each other in describing the depravity of the Roman youth, the uncleanness of the Roman woman, the immorality of the Roman man. Without God, without altars, meant to be without virtue and without worth. The city of Rome became a den of idleness, the abode of the foulest iniquity. Oppression became rampant, tyranny dominated, despotism ruled, and she who boasted of no God became a terrible example of the presence of God's finger that traces the history of nations.

Or again, Venice was at one time supreme among the powers of Italy. She was the mistress of the sea, the patron of art, the worshipper of God, the shrine of liberty. And yet, as in a night, her power and majesty faded, and in the morning she was shorn of her beauty. And why? Read the history of this Queen of the Adriatic and you will find that having refused God she became weak; having deserted him, his hand was withdrawn from her.

Or again; take France in the 18th century. The extremes of poverty and wealth became accentuated, absolutism became rampant; right was trampled under foot, righteousness was ignored. Vice, crime, corruption, inhumanity increased, virtue, honor, uprightness, tenderness disappeared. God was relegated to the limbo of oblivion and godliness became unknown. The people degenerated and liberty became the unbridled license of a misguided revolution. "Liberty! Fraternity! Equality!" was the cry of the people, but without God these can never be. How did it all end? Liberty was checked by the reign of avarice, Fraternity, wallowed through a rain of blood and Equality terminated in a Reign of Terror. Nay more! Tyranny produced Napoleon, a greater tyrant than whom had never before oppressed France. And he said, "It appears that God is on the side of the strongest battalions." Yet at Elba and St. Helena he had time to reflect that at Moscow, the finger of God answered his assumption. Many illustrations might be cited to prove the same truth, but they are unnecessary. Nothing seems to be better substantiated than that history manifests the presence of the living God, directing, controlling, deciding the destiny of nations. "There is a divinity that shapes our ends rough how them how we will." Not only on the walls of Babylon's palace, but also on every page of history, may God's handwriting be seen.

The Jewish view of God does not stop with the assertion that there is only One God. It has taught that God was made manifest in man as well as all through nature. It has taught that the highest manifestation of God in nature was man. As a modern Rabbi in Israel put it, "When we learn that man is made in the image of God, we must not imagine as some do, that there is any reference to physical conditions. The divine reason in man is the immaterial power, the wireless force which connects him with God."

And with the Jewish view of God, there comes the question of the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God. A story is told of a Rabbi in the Talmud who sought from his pupils in ancient times the most important verse in the Bible. One student said: "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is One." The Rabbi shook his head in disapproval. Another lad answered, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Again the Rabbi seemed unconvinced. "Do justice, love mercy, walk humbly before God," said another. But the Rabbi was not satisfied. Many other Scriptural passages were quoted by other members of the class and none were accepted by the teacher who then said, "The most important verse in the Bible is to be found in the fifth chapter of the Book of Genesis, the first verse: "This is the book of the generations of man; in the day that God created man in the likeness of God, made he him." "Man" created in the likeness of God, not the "Christian," not the "Mohammedan," not the "Jew" created in the likeness of God, this is the most important corollary of the basic truth of the Bible.

In presenting the Jewish conception of God, I have stated nothing new. It is the view not only of the modern Jew of God, but also of ancient Judaism. The Jewish conception of God in the course of ages has appealed to the world's best and highest intellects, and has done excellent service in enriching, intensifying and ennobling human life. Herbert Spencer who is regarded as a great scientist and philosopher, speaks of God as the "First Cause," which is but another name for the Author of the universe. He says:—"Certain conclusions respecting the nature of the universe seem unavoidable. In our search after causes, we discover no resting-place until we arrive at a First Cause, and we have no alternative but to regard this First Cause as infinite and absolute." A great scientist once said, "Without God, forests are only firewood, and the flowers are only dust." Another great scientist said that "An atheistic astronomer is mad." We cannot do without God. Not only is He the only Reality of the Universe, not only is He everywhere, not only is He "all that is and all else only seems to be"; but when God is rejected by man, the brotherhood of man becomes weakened and its force equally destroyed. One of Israel's accepted masters taught that, "The universe is not God's dwelling place; the universe only exists in and through Him." Man is not without hope when he feels, with the poet, that God says:

"I'm in the blush of the morning,
And in the evening breeze;
I'm in the leaf's low murmur,
In swell of terrible seas;
I'm in the note of the sunbeam,
And in the burning sun;
'Rest here,' I whisper the atom;
I call to the orb, 'Roll on!'
I was, and am, and shall be—
Creation replies to my call;
The link, the chain of existence—
Beginning and end of all."

One Of The Competent Ones

Let no youth have any anxiety about the upshot of his education, whatever the line of it may be. If he keep faithfully busy each hour of the working day, he may safely leave the final result to itself. He may with perfect certainty count on waking up some fine morning, to find himself one of the competent ones of his generation, in whatever pursuit he may have singled out. Silently, between all the details of his business, the power of judging in all that class of matter will have built itself up within him as a possession that will not pass away. Young people should know this truth in advance. The ignorance of it has probably engendered more discouragement and faint-heartedness in youth embarking on arduous careers than all other causes put together.—William James.

War Time Wallops

Ford turns plant over to Government, then subscribes $10,000,000 to Liberty Loan. He must want the boys in the trenches by Christmas.—*Wall Street Journal.*

This war teaches us that Wall Street bears may be sensitive to papal bulls.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

This practise of forcing disloyal creatures to kiss the flag is rough on the flag.—*New York Sun.*

We have been asked why we didn't capitalise i. w. w. What's the use? Germany is doing that.—*Garrison (N. D.) Advance.*

The most conscientious objector has not sufficient conscience to object to the other fellow fighting for him.—*Kansas City Star.*

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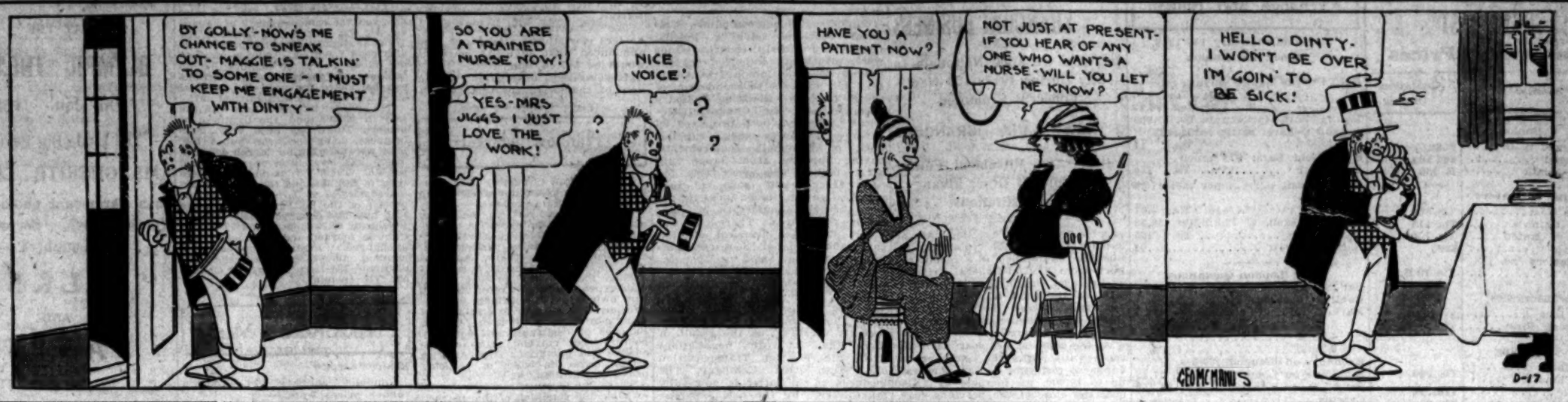
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


BY GOLLY-NOW'S ME CHANCE TO SNEAK OUT- MAGGIE IS TALKIN' TO SOME ONE - I MUST KEEP ME ENGAGEMENT WITH DINTY-
SO YOU ARE A TRAINED NURSE NOW!
YES-MRS JIGGS I JUST LOVE THE WORK!
NICE VOICE!
HAVE YOU A PATIENT NOW?
NOT JUST AT PRESENT- IF YOU HEAR OF ANY ONE WHO WANTS A NURSE-WILL YOU LET ME KNOW?
HELLO-DINTY- I WON'T BE OVER I'M GOIN' TO BE SICK!
GEO MCMANUS
D-17

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

How The Women Sold Liberty Bonds

By Josephine Daskam Bacon

How many Liberty bonds have the women of this country sold? I do not know, nor do you—nobody knows, probably.

Nobody can ever estimate how many hundreds and fifties wives have squeezed out of their house money allowances; there can be no exact figures of the tens and fives spared out of the working girls' pay envelopes; even their employers cannot tell what savings of cooks and scrubbing women have poured in a steady, small stream into the yawning Treasury of our hungry Uncle Sam this anxious, hard-working month.

But out of the new things in this old world of ours is, beyond any doubt, the organisation of women. Work they have always done, God knows, but organised work is as much the achievement of this generation as the aeroplane—and it is as inconcealable as the aeroplane, and its results are to be and can be tabulated.

So here you are, in cold figures, you who doubt whether all this agitation and speechmaking and committee forming "really amounts to so much after all."

The National League for Woman's Service, working for the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, has collected in Madison Square Park alone in twenty days $1,500,000.

Crowd Attacked From All Angles

They have collected it from all sorts and conditions of men, literally. They have enlisted in their service in order to get it the greatest range of diversified talent, perhaps, that ever took ten-minute turns at speaking for any one cause. Up the steps of their little white rostrum, set up in the open air in front of their little white treasury building, have mounted lawyers and soldiers and nurses and writers. Diplomat, Governor, Mayor and editor have given their voices; school children sang, Scotch kilties banged their drum and droned their bagpipes, regimental bands blared "Over There" in thrilling brass at that marvellous, doubtful, powerful, never-to-be-understood Man in the Street, and begged him for his money.

No one who spoke there, trying to smile under gray skies, or blinking in the Autumn blue and gold, had the remotest idea whether it was all doing any good or not. No one who watched that great crowd of idlers, loose for their lunch hour (if they had ever been busy!) could feel certain that a few shouted words—words, too, that they must have heard so often—would have any effect. Speaking to them—for a woman, especially—was most like yelling commonplaces under Niagara. It felt very futile.

"I don't believe they have any money," I grumbled, "and if they have they won't give it to us!"

And that day an Italian bootblack came up with $800 in a solid roll and loaned it to the country to which he had already given a son! You see, you can't tell.

"I suppose you rarely get more than $50 or $100 at a time?" hazarded a visitor to the little, busy booth.

One of the young women America calls "society girls," who had been on duty from 9 till 6, explaining, signing, collecting and filing, smiled politely.

"We took a single order for $75,000 worth this morning," she answered.

"Oh, some corporation, I suppose?

"No—from a woman."

So there you are. When you deal with a crowd—not a selected crowd, taken just as it comes—you never know what you'll get.

You can't even judge what type of appeal will reach out and touch the individuals that make a mob.

Perhaps that bootblack, perfectly aware, from his son's hasty scrawls, of the grim facts of blood and starvation and torture, was unaccountably, illogically, moved by the woman who did little more than call out good naturedly: "Come, boys; your country needs it! Come across!"

Perhaps the sheltered, rich girl, incapable of visualising the sordid, concrete mass of misery that is war, was carried off her feet, in a wave of emotion, by the battlescarred sergeant who carried his life in his hands "over the top" and came back to tell about it and take others over, too.

Perhaps the calm, statistical corporation lawyer, pounding his facts home at the quiet, listening crowd, caught the chance pedestrian, digesting his luncheon just eaten at the Players' Club, and sent him in to the little white booth to add a hundred to the hundred he had promised the night before.

The point to all these guesses lies in the fact that the women of the National League took them all into account when they collected their speakers and baited their hook for every sort of fish that swims the New York streets. They thrilled those crowds with martial music, they charmed them with eager women; they harried them with earnest men.

If you passed through Madison Square you couldn't get away from them.

Even if you only stopped to listen to the band you had to ask what it was all about, and you had to hear that the women were doing their bit for the second Liberty Loan, and then you had to think (if you had any thoughts at all!):

"Is there anything the women aren't doing in this war?"

And then, if you were an advocate for woman's suffrage, you thought: "Great heavens! If they can do all this why can't they vote?"

And if you were opposed to further extension of the suffrage you thought: "Great heavens! When they can do all this without the vote, what do they need it for?"

But if you had been an acute thinker you would have perceived that, vote or no vote, the women have not only learned the secret of organisation, which has lifted them from a mob of protesting individuals to a solid, homogeneous body, but that they have added to this first achievement the second great lesson of co-operation among their various organisations.

That is why the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee handed over this particular spectacular drive in Madison Square to the National League for Woman's Service. That is why each of the big women's organisations is working today with less repetition of effort, less overlapping of machinery, than ever before.

And to me, for one, this constant respectfully listening crowd proved that woman has mastered her third and perhaps final lesson of organised publicity.

This matter of the Liberty Loan treasury building was handled practically by our committee, the publicity committee. The ignorance of the left hand with regard to the right hand's doings, whatever beneficial effect it may have on private character, cannot be said to aid public works to any extent. That a nice woman must never be talked about was probably thoroughly agreed to by Adam and the old serpent himself, so venerable is the doctrine, but from that point of view probably, no nice women ever collected $1,500,000 in twenty days!

Modern Counterpart Of The Sewing Circle

No. The good she can do in her own home may be the best good, but the number of women to whom you can say unchallenged today that it is the only good is small. And so, last week, with their canning done, their war bread ordered, their sons' sweaters knitted and sent, through their committee, to the trenches and their Liberty bonds bought, the women of the publicity committee stood up in the public streets and went to see people, direct and unashamed, for money for their country.

They went with newspaper advertisement, with photographs, with posters, with orators, with brass bands. To reach every fireside in New York they left their own. They are the direct descendants of the Old Ladies' Aid Society, these women of the publicity committee, but they will never go back to the sewing circle!

They have learned the vast power of publicity—organised publicity. They have learned that the same great lever that can raise breakfast foods to a national tradition can be used to raise the Liberty Loan to an unbelievable figure—and they will never forget.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

The ladies & gentelmen of our set are going to have a Minstrel show, sed Ma to Pa last nite. It is all deesided & we beegin rehersals at onst, sed Ma.

I am afrade I will be too busy to be one of the end men, sed Pa.

I beleeve thay have the two end men picked out, sed Ma, so you wont need to stay awake nites about that. Yure naim was not menshuned, sed Ma, as nobody seemed to know you had ever been on the stabe.

Dident you tell them, sed Pa, that I used to be a Thes-pun.

I nevver saw you on the stage but that one terribul time, sed Ma, wen you played a cullurd porter on a sleeper. In that grate part, sed Ma, yure face was cullurd all rite enuff, but it was cullurd like a Zeebry, sed Ma, half black & ½ white, in streeks. & yure dialeck in that part, sed Ma, was about half neegro & half Sweed, Ma sed. Dident you say to the leeding lady Yassum, Yassum, Ay tenk so? Dident you? sed Ma.

I was kind of punk in that show, sed Pa. I reemember I dident have any time to reeherse.

You were terribul that time, sed Ma, if I dident know you had a noabel hart I wud nevver have cared for you after that exibishun of How Not to Act.

I have lerned a lot about the stage since them days, sed Pa. I wud do much better now.

Well it doesn't matter, sed Ma, thay have the entire cast all cast, sed Ma, after casting about. Thay expeck you to be one of the audiens, sed Ma, & buy sum ticke'ts. That will be yure part.

I mite have knew it, sed Pa, the man beehind the man beehind the burnt cork, that is me, sed Pa, the pro-ducer & pro-vider. Ah me, sed Pa, I suppoas the boys will all cum to my funeral sum day & sing For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.

You ought to be proud, sed Ma, that everybody in our set knows how liberul you are with yure munny. Several of the ladies was saying thay wished thare husbands was as open harted as you are.

Did thay say that? sed Pa. Wich ladies sed it?

Nevver mind wich ladies, sed Ma. Thay sed it anyhow. I tell you what you can do to help, sed Ma, you can tell me sum good joaks for me to say. Oh, sed Ma, I do hope I can have the best joaks of the bunch so the other ladies will be jellus.

Here is a good one, sed Pa, you can say do the end man Why doant thay reed the Bibel in Minneapolis? & the end man will ask why & you can say Beekaus the Bibel says a lot about St. Paul & dosent say a word about Minneapolis.

Is that a new one? sed Ma.

I jest thot of it, sed Pa.

What a funny co-incidens, sed Ma, my father used to say that riddle & his father beefoar him. I suppoas thay jest thot of it too.

I guess yure minstrel show can get along O. K. without me, sed, Pa, Goodnite. & Pa went to bed.

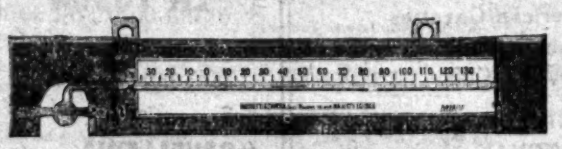
Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Kaga Maru	Nov.	21
Kamakura Maru	Dec.	15
Kanagawa Maru	Jan.	12
For Liverpool		
Hirano Maru	Nov.	11
Tamba Maru	Dec.	29
For New York		
Matoppo	Dec.	1
For San Francisco		
Colombia	Jan.	3
Jutlandia	Dec.	22
Korea Maru	Dec.	22
Siberia Maru	Jan.	7
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru	Dec.	29
Javary	Jan.	2
Mexico Maru	Dec.	21
For Seattle		
Grayson	Nov.	18

Just received in stock from

Messrs Negretti & Zambra, London,

following articles:



4", 5", 8", and 10" Liquid compasses,
Six' Maximum and Minimum Thermometers,
Boxwood thermometers, Fahrenheit & Centigrade
Standard Hygrometers with Kew Certificates.
Abney Levels,
Parallel Rulers,
Megaphones
ANEROID BAROMETERS.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
"THE SWISS HOUSE"
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CABINETMAKERS
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UPHOLSTERERS

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MEDICI ART SOCIETY.	(Pictures and Prints)
NAUTILUS FIRE CO.	(Patent Coal Fires)

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Seven Reasons why every housewife should use

Del Monte

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

GUARANTEE
We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our products, no adulterant of any kind is used.
PURITY
In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 6623.
FLAVOR
Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really *fresher than the fresh* fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.
CLEANLINESS
Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.
WHOLESOMENESS
In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilised, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.
ECONOMY
Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.
CONVENIENCE
Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS ASSOCIATION

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY
AGENTS
For Sale at all Dealers

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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The caller probably said she would like to hear Harry Lauder—or perhaps she mentioned Caruso. Anyway, the Victrola "obliged" with her favorite—just as it would always "oblige" *you* with your favorite music if you had one in your home.

$15 to $400. Easy terms.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Victor

"Falconite"

The Enamel that produces a "Mirror-like" Surface

Fal onite Enamel is representative of all that is best in modern manufacturing methods.

Colour - - - -Snow White
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Consistency -Slightly thicker than good body Varnish but flowing as freely and setting with the same ever brilliance.

Falconite gives a smooth procelain surface that allows neither dust nor dirt to accumulate—is elastic durable and will always remain White.

Specified by all the leading Architects

Further Particulars from:—

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Toric Lenses
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Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1939

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$582½
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
War Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$122½ B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	112s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 127 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 98½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 170
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 87½ B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 124
Kung Yik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 7½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 95 S.
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 28
China Sugar	Tls. 92½ B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.80 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 14½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 70 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ Sa.
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9½
Anderst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.80 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1
Bukit Toh Aiang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 S.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16¾ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 6½ B.
Kropwoek Java	Tls. 16 B.
Padang	Tls. 12
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.95
Samagagas	Tls. 0.87½
Seekop	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½
Tebong	Tls. 17¼ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ulangbe	Tls. 4.65 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 8½ S.
S'hai Elec and Ash	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 77 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 15, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 4/4½ = Tls.	4.57
@ 72.2 = Mex.	$6.33
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls.	71.925
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate Tls.	11
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	
Bar Silver Tls.	250
Copper Cash per tael	178.5
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/4½d. = Tls.	4.57
exch. @ 72.2 = Mex.	$6.33
Peking Bar Tls.	265
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	45½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London .. T.T.	$4.76½
Consols £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/4½
London	Demand	4/4½
London	4 m/s.	4/4½
India (nominal)	T.T.	300
France	T.T.	598
America	T.T.	104½
Hongkong	T.T.	69
Japan	T.T.	49½
Batavia	T.T.	236½
Straits	T.T.	55½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/6½d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/6¾d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/7d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/7½d.
Paris	4 m/s.	626
New York	4 m/s.	108½

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls. 4.09	@ 4/4½		£1
" 1	@ 599	= Francs	6.67
" 1	No quotation	Marks	†5.44
" 0.36	@ 104½	Gold	$1
" 1	@ 49½	Yen	2.25
" 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.67
" 1	@ 1,150	Roubles	12.31
" 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 15, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. 67.00

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debs. 1916 Tls 90.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.80
Anglo Javas Tls 8.85
Padangs Tls. 12.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 122.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 7.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 7.60

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 15, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cotton @ Tls. 7.60 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, January 12.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 45½d. Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, January 11.

Bar Silver Spot: 45½d. Steady.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 14.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans: 23.90d.
March: 23.17d.
May: 22.81d.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

JAPANESE EXTEND SHANGHAI BUSINESS

Increase Of 2,500 Nationals In City During 1917—100 New Concerns Promoted

2 NEW BANK BRANCHES

Mitsui And Mitsubishi Follow Example Of Other Financial Institutions

A remarkable development of Japan's commercial interests at Shanghai is detailed in a recent report from Consul-General Ariyoshi at the port; special emphasis being laid on the point of big industrial concerns having been promoted there by Japanese capitalists says The Japan Advertiser.

At the close of last year, says the report in part, the number of Japanese residents at the port ran up to 14,000, an increase of 2,500 over the close of the previous year. This fact fully demonstrates the remarkable development of Japan's trade which at the beginning of last year was two times its figure ten years ago.

New Japanese concerns promoted at Shanghai last year number more than 100. Of the number nine are partnerships while eleven are joint stock companies; the rest are private concerns. The rate of increase during last year is roughly 42 per cent.

Industrial Concerns Lead

More important ones are the Mogi Gomeikaisha, the Shanghai Seiren Company, the Shanghai Shinryu Yoko, the Sudo Electrical Company, the Shinkyo Yoko, the Sudo Customs Agency, the Shanghai Koko Company, the Shanghai Printing Company, the Shanghai Electrical Company, the Chugoku Electrical Company, the Shanghai Transportation Company and others. Industrial concerns have a leading position among them, numbering eight, and trading companies come next, numbering six. Shipping companies number four and banks are one.

Among industrial companies electrical concerns have a leading position. Formerly electric lamps were principally imported by the General Electric Company of America, but now the consolidation of the Chugoku Electric Industry Company and the Chugoku Electrical Company, both projected by Japanese business men, supplies most of Shanghai's requirements, having imported from Japan only glass bulbs. This year this big undertaking will start a new ramification of its business in the form of the manufacture of glass bulbs themselves. There is another Japanese electrical concern called the Shanghai Electrical Company, but that has not yet inaugurated its business.

The Shanghai Transportation Company with a capital of Yen 1,000,000 is an undertaking of the Kobe Pier Company. It has been recently organised as the result of more than a year's negotiations with the Kochien Transportation and Tow Boat Company. The business of the latter is now fully taken over by the new Japanese company and carried on with thirty-three tow boats and launches.

New Bank Branches

The Japanese bankers are also having an important place in the financial circles at Shanghai. During last year the Mitsui Bank and the Mitsubishi Banking Department opened branches and undertake banking transactions in co-operation with the Bank of Taiwan, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Sumitomo Bank which set examples before them.

The Koko Iron Works is a remarkable undertaking recently launched by Japanese and Chinese business men to help new industries inaugurated there by the manufacture and repair of machines and machine tools. It is accorded with hearty support of business men there as a timely undertaking.

The consular report gives more than twenty-five names of private concerns at Shanghai as representative Japanese undertakings which cover a large variety of interests.

Kung Yik Cotton Co. Meeting

A dividend of Tls. 2 a share, or 20 per cent, was voted at the annual shareholders' meeting of the Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, held yesterday at the offices of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. A donation of Tls. 5,000 to war Charities and a bonus of Tls. 5,000 to the mill staff also was voted.

Mr J. Johnstone was in the chair and Mr. J. Kerfoot acted as secretary. Mr. C. W. Wrightson and Mr. Chou Lai-fong were present as members of the Consulting Committee. The following shareholders also were present: Messrs. A. Michael, Pan Ching-poo, F. J. Burrett, Yuen Chong, R. S. Piercy, E. E. Clark, W. G. Worcester, Wong Che-feng, H. J. Clark, A. Brooke-Smith, S. Hammond and G. P. Forster.

The chairman's address follows:

"The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days and, with your permission, I will take them as read.

"On the last occasion I had the pleasure of addressing you I said the outlook for the future was much healthier and venturpd to hope that a brisk state of trade would result. Gentlemen, I am pleased to say the year's working shows a record as regards profit. The major portion of this has come from our yarns, as cloth has not done well, quite the reverse to the preceding year, and, as the proportion of our looms to spindles is large, we have not been able to derive the same result as a mill with only spinning would have done, as the margins of profit during the last quarter on yarns were records and which we may never see again. This was due to the gambling in Japanese yarn in Osaka, which benefited this market considerably.

"The profit for the twelve months ending November 30, amounts to Tls. 294,526.19, which, with the amount brought forward, leaves available for appropriation Tls. 302,204.33. It is proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 2.00 per share, and it may interest you to know that, inclusive of this year's dividend, Tls. 9.80, or 98%, will have been paid since the company was inaugurated in 1910.

"From the report it will be seen that it is proposed to write off plant and machinery Tls. 40,000 and buildings Tls. 20,000. These amounts exceed last year's appropriation by Tls. 16,000. The policy of a liberal depreciation of plant is one that, I feel sure, you will wish to adhere to. We propose to create a special repairs and renewals fund with Tls. 15,000 to meet the cost of improvements necessary in order to keep abreast of the times.

"If you approve of the proposed appropriations, the Taels 60,000 for equalisation of dividends will bring that Fund to Tls. 160,000. I do not think the other small items for depreciation call for any special remark, except that they will not again require attention for some years.

"The contribution to the British War Funds of Tls. 5,000 will, I am sure, meet with your approval. It is proposed to subscribe this sum equally between the Red Cross and Widows and Orphans Funds.

"As we have had such a successful year, the Consulting Committee recommend that the sum of Tls. 5,000 be paid as a bonus to the European and Chinese staffs at the mill in recognition of the services rendered to the company.

"Our working costs during the year have been high and we can expect no relief in this respect in the near future, as our coal contract alone next year is nearly double what it was last year. As regards the future prospects, we have started the year with high priced cotton due to short supplies, and there is every probability that before the next crop is marketed we shall have it at a much higher level, but as Chinese cotton is likely to be the cheapest of all varieties, even with the enhanced price, the statistical position warrants one to believe the return on our productions will show a fair margin of profit during the year if the political situation in China does not become more serious than at present.

"I am given to understand that the International Commission for the revision of the Chinese import tariff will have for consideration not only the raising of duties on foreign manufactured goods but also on raw products, which, of course, will include cotton imported from America and India. It cannot be impressed too seriously on the Chinese Government and the International Commission what this portends for the cotton industry of this country and its progress in the finer yarns and cloths. It means that foreign countries will be able to take large quantities of Chinese cotton at an equivalent of 1½% export duty, but the Chinese Mills will have to pay 5% effective import duty on cotton to make good any shortage in supplies and for better staples to produce finer cloths. This is a retrograde step for any country to take, especially China, where industries require fostering to find employment for the vast numbers who continually live on the verge of starvation.

"It is not the time for the Powers who have the revision of duties in hand to adopt a disinterested or selfish attitude towards this Empire. China requires to be educated and assisted at the present juncture. She requires money, but this slight gain in duties on imported cotton will not compensate her against the loss through her industries being crippled. It must not be forgotten that, importers will be the losers as well in the end, as without the means to purchase the natives cannot assist the import trade. This can only be brought about by creating more wage earners among this vast population through industrial enterprise. The cotton industry of this country has had an uphill struggle during the last twenty years and is still working at a serious disadvantage—I refer to the adulteration of cotton. So far, the Chinese Government, although the matter has been repeatedly brought to their notice, have not tried to check this injurious practice except through the gratefully acknowledged assistance of the Chinese Maritime Customs officials of this port.

"I think I have referred to all matters that will interest you, but, if any shareholders wish to ask questions, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability."

The following resolutions were then passed:

That the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed; that a dividend of Tls. 2 per share be paid, and that a bonus of Tls. 5,000 be paid to the staff at the Mill—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Wrightson.

That a donation of Tls. 5,000 be made to War Funds, viz. Tls. 2,500 to the British Red Cross and Tls. 2,500 to the Sailors' War Orphans Fund—proposed by Mr. H. J. Clark and seconded by Mr. Worcester.

That Messrs. Johnstone, Wrightson and Chou Lai-fong be re-elected as members of the Consulting Committee—proposed by Mr. Michael and seconded by Mr. Piercy.

That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected Auditor—proposed by Mr. E. E. Clark and seconded by Mr. Burrett.

The Chairman thanked shareholders for their attendance and announced that dividend warrants would be posted tomorrow.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Hankow Market

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce in their report for week ending January 9, write as follows:—

The Produce market continues very quite, and, with the exception of Cotton, rather on the weak side. There is very little business passing. Demand from Italy for Tallow and Hides remains good, but America is still unwilling to pay the present China market equivalents. Cotton is very firm owing to the smallness of supplies arriving. Tallow is firm, but not many purchases have been reported. Supplies of Goatskins are not very plentiful, but current rates of exchange and quotations from America should have the effect of reducing prices considerably.

There is no change to report in the existing dull condition of this market. Money continues tight and consequently clearances are poor and uncertain. New business has been done in both Shanghai Cloths and Yarn for shipment after China New Year by those Dealers who foresee that a rise in prices must take place soon, which is a sign of growing confidence. Local prices for both Yarn and Piece Goods remain quite strong and with an upward tendency. A few hundred b/s of Japanese Yarns have changed hands at from Tls. 147 to Tls. 149, and sales of about the same quantity of Japanese 8¼ lbs. and 10 lbs. Shirtings and Jeans at slightly advanced prices have also been reported. Interior markets are all very short of supplies, but no business of appreciable proportions can be looked for until the political situation has been straightened out.

The market has been firm with the rise in Silver and the tightness of money. There has been very little business doing for near but a few Bills were offering for March delivery. There has been little or no demand for T.T. Taels T.T. on Shanghai have been in fair demand for Szechuen requirements at 96.75, but with the approach of the Settlement-day on the 12th inst. this demand ceased. Dollars remain at 69.75 Buyers and 70 Sellers Chinese market and close easy and unchanged. Native interest:—4% nominal and easy. Changsha Exchange:—180 Han. Tls. = 1,000 Changsha Tls. (nominal).

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 14.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 6¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.

Previous Quotation, London, January 12.

Spot: 2s. 4¾d. Buyers.
April to June: 2s. 5¾d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Steadier.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme from January 16th

The Great Romantic Serial

"THE FATAL RING"
"THE FATAL RING"

featuring

PEARL WHITE

The girl who juggles with death.

Episode 11
"THE SHORT CIRCUIT"
Episode 12
"THE DESPERATE CHANCE"

Dr. JOHN In this unique thought transmission

Pathe's British and American Gazettes
"PINCHED" Lonesome Luke Comedy.
POPULAR CINEMA PRICES

Commencing Thursday, January 17th
WILLIAM COURTENAY
The Man Who Invented Punch: The Rapid-fire Broadway Star.
In Another Great Fast-Action, Secret Service Photoplay called
"THE RECOIL"
With LILLIAN GREUZE
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
"The Assassin of Sorrow," In another Screaming Two-Part Comedy
"THE RINK"
Don't fail to see Chaplin next Thursday in his newest laugh-maker

VICTORIA THEATRE

FOR FIRST THREE NIGHTS

"THE BARRIER" A thrilling Photo Drama By Rex Beach

IN SEVEN ACTS

IVAN BANKOFF

The World's Celebrated Dancer

AIMEE MAYNARD

Australia's Beautiful Dainty Dancer

Showing on Jan. 17th, 18th and 19th

"THE LUST OF THE AGES"

IN SEVEN PARTS

AND

On The 20th, 21st and 22nd

"THE MORMON MAID"

IN SEVEN PARTS.

Amusements

SHOWING

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Jan. 16th

The Little Big Favorite

MARGUERITE CLARK

In a Paramount photo-play of Youth, Love, Sorrow and Laughter

"SILKS AND SATINS"

IN FIVE PARTS

Olympic Theatre

GRAND OPERA AND BALLET SEASON

In aid of Allied War Funds

Booking now open at Moutrie's for

"I. PAGLIACCI"

and

"Pierrot's Dream",

on

Jan. 24th, 26th and 31st

and for

"LA TOSCA"

on

Jan. 15th and 17th

and

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"

and

"MYHRA"

on Jan. 19th

16428

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

See:

Episodes 10 and 11 (4 parts)
Of the Super Mystery Serial

"The Furple Domino"

Sheer Mystery—Tense Thrills
Charming Romance

Featuring the Two Great Stars
LUCILLE LOVE AND HUGO LOUBEQUE

Tonight, Showing Also
The Screaming Triangle Keystone Comedy

In Two Parts
"THE GREAT SMASH"
and other interesting pictures.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME
For Jan. 16th & 17th.

"CHU-SHIN-KURA"
A famous Story of Bushido, in eight parts

Change of Programme
Every Monday and Friday

Matinee on Sunday
at 2.30 p.m.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£7,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 42,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Paye-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
1st Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,584.85

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Kobe	Peking
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Changchun	Los Angeles	Seattle
Dalny	Lyons	Singapore
Hankow	Mukden	Sydney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin (Cristobal C.Z.)	Macoris
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai
		Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	80,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara.
Manager

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2250 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

中华汇理 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager
W. D. ZAH,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Epe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..			17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00		..	..		20.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.0	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow		..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Peking and Tsin (Every day)	Train		..	..	17.00	..	17.30
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.30	..	..	..	..
Hankow			17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	c11.30	12.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	2.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Feiching	21.00	17.00	..	7.30	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinming	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Tungwah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, Jan. 18.							
Japan Ports	Penza	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chintao via Chinwangtao		..	17.30	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin'tao	Tungchow	13.3	..	..	..	..	3.00
Japan Ports	Sakata maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, Jan. 19.			17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong		..					
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Monday, Jan. 21.							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong			17.00			..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Tuesday, Jan. 22.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & Europe via U.S.A.		..	12.30	..	..	..	12.00

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

C Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ships Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
			2567	Chi.		KND
		Fortuna	142			KNDW
		Hwah ah	1351	Chi.		Use
		Hwanhlee	1151	Chi.		UsA
Dec 18	Portland	Adelaide Smith	1248	Am.	R. I. Co.	KND
Jan 13		Brodmead		Br.		
Jan 12		Chuyo maru		Jap.		
Jan 13	Japan	Choso maru	1151	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Jan 14	Chinwangtao	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KMAW
Jan 14	Hongkong	Glenavy		Br.	Glen Line	
Dec 28	Chefoo	Heinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 5	Foochow	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	OD
Jan 12	Japan	Juho maru		Jap.		
Jan 8	Wenchow	Kwangchi	814	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYB
Jan 11	Japan	Kyodo maru	1417	Jap.	M. B. K.	YKDW
Jan 14	Hankow	Siangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
Jan 14	Japan	Kojun maru	1308	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Jan 3	Hongkong	Nippon	2511	Sw.	E.F.A.	3 III
Dec 25	Cruise	Pacific	737	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Nov 24	Portland	S. V. Margaret	1230	Am.	J. M. & Co.	OD
Dec 12	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	ODW
Jan 11	Japan	Sapporo maru	1555	Jap.	F. & Co.	PWW
Jan 4	Hongkong	Shantung	1561	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 13	Japan	Unkai maru	126	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Jan 14	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
at lowest current rates

Yangtsze ..... Fire
Equitable ..... Fire
South British ..... Marine
New York Life ..... Life
Railway Passengers ..... Motor Car

(*Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft*)

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. 778

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan	23	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
	31	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
Feb	4	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
	5	.. Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan	17	1 P.M.	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
	18	5.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
	19	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Sakata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	22	9.0*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chifuku maru	Jap. N.Y.K
	21		Kobe and Osaka v. M ji	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
	26		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.		Mishima maru	Jap. N.Y.K

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan	16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B.&S.
	16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.Co
	17	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
	17	..	Hongkong	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.
	17	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br. B.&S.
	17	D.L.	S'atow, H'gkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br. I. M. & Co.
	17	P.M.	Wenchow via Ningpo	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
	18	A.M.	Foochow	Heinming	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	19	..	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Shoshu maru	Jap. O.S.K.
	20	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B.&S.
	21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B.&S.
	24	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br B.&S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan	17	3.0	Tsingtao	Shengking	Br. B.&S.
	14	A.M.	Chefoo	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	16	4.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
	18	1.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.R.
	18	noon	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	Jap. .M.R.
	19	5.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Chin.	Tungchow	Br. B.&S.
	20		Chinwangtao	Proteus	Rus. K.M.A.
	20		Chinwangtao	Yechigo maru	Jap. K.M.A.
	21	8.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.R.
	25		Dalny & Tsingtao	Kobotu maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan	18	M.N	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
	16	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	16	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br. B.&S.
	17	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	17	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
	17	M.N	do	Suiyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	17	D.L	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br. B.&S.
	18	M.N	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
	18	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br B.&S
	18	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	19	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	19	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br B.&S
	20	M.N	do	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co
	21	M.N	do	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N.Co.
	21	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.
	22	M.N.	do	Chunsking	Br. B.&S.
	23	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br. J.M.&Co.
	25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan	15	Ningpo	Kiangteen	1012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
	15	Wenchow	Tungwah	766	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
	15	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
	15	Dalny	Chuy. maru	4.1	Jap.	S zuki & Co.	
	15	Foochow	Heinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYB
	15	Hankow	Talee maru	1120	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
	15	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
	15	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B.&S.	UNW
	15	Hankow	Tehhsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NsW

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan	15	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.
	15	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S.M.R.
	16	Hongkong & Canton	Sanning	1570	Br.	S. & S.
	18	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N. Y. K.
	15	Dalny	Sungkiang	1572	Br.	B. & S.
	18	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1546	Jap.	S. M. R.
	5	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	173	Br.	B. & S.
	15	do	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.
	15	do	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	15	Hongkong	Ssang	1197	Br.	J. M. & Co.
	16	Japan	Fushimi maru	1038	Jap.	M.B.K.
	5	Ningpo	Kiangkwei	1012	Chi	C.M.S. N.Co

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee M. Capt M. Takeo, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Wednesday, January 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaicha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will le ve on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang M., Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the C. M. Conral wharf on Thursday, January 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,654 Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, January 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navi ation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Jan. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, January 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, January 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kiangyung, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, January 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, S.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Shoshu Maru, Captain K. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Saturday, January 19, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave fr the French Bund on Sunday, January 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Feb. 1. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234, 4235.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. McIntosh will leave from Watung on Thursday, January 17, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 18, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baine, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Yechigo Maru on January 20, For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus on January 20, For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. No. 319.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Jan. 25, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. v. N'SAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila M. Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Feb. 5. Through Bills of Lading are granted for A'can ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

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S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

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		arr.	leave.
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Feb. 4,	Feb. 5
For Hongkong		arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. N. Saito,	Jan. 31,	Feb. 1

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Dairen and Tsingtau

		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Jan. 23,	Jan. 25
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		arr.	leave
"SHOSHU MARU"	(1,626 tons) Capt. K. Yamamoto,	Jan. 17,	Jan. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
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M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII	..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap c-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Apr.		D de Lagree	Fr g-b;	..	..	..	
CNWP	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
MMB	Dec. 17	do	Quiros	Amg-b	..	..	..	
7pp	Dec. 17	Cruise	Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
PBOB	Nov. 16	Cruise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
9 p	..	do	Uji	Jap g-b	..	..	..	

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Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
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KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 26
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 29
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 2

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KOBE TO SEATTLE

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NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17

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HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

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OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

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Large Display Advertisements
ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
hsould be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

FENG CHANGING MIND ON WAR AGAINST SOUTH

Holds Up Mandate Opening Hostilities And Is Working For Armistice Again

The attitude of President Feng is reported in the Chinese press as slightly changed following the refusal of Premier Wang Shih-chen to countersign the mandate for the continuance of hostilities and the offer to resign by Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu. He has informed his friends that he now aims to unify the Peiyang faction before declaring for peace or war. As an immediate necessity, he will strengthen the defence of Yochow and if possible effect the re-capture of Changsha.

In reply to the militant Tuchuns the President stated that he will not issue the mandate for armed suppression of the South. The mandate for an armistice will still remain effective and any opposition raised by the rebels will be regarded as local disturbance created not by political factions but by "tufei."

The President has decided to recognise General Tsen Chun-hsuan as the mediator between the North and the South, following the resignation of Tuchun Li Shun. In a telegram to General Tsen, General Feng stated that he is not working for the control of the Republic entirely by the Peiyang faction.

To work for the downfall of President Feng, it is reported, is now the aim of the faction under Tuan Chi-jui. One of its strongest arguments is that President Li Yuan-hung has not yet officially resigned. The President, therefore, is anxious to have General Li removed from Tientsin into the Capital to avoid any plotting against him.

Tuchun Ni Shih-chung of Anhui arrived at Tientsin Monday. It is understood that he went there to strengthen the position of the militant Tuchuns after the departure of Tuchun Tsao Kun of Chihli, who refuses to head the movement any more.

The Tientsin military conference advised the President to accept the resignation of Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu.

The Government has granted the application of Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh to treat the districts of Kingchowfu and Sianyang as special "tufei" areas. General Tan Hao-min, commanding the rebel forces in Hunan, has protested against the invasion of these areas during the period of armistice and threatens to resume hostilities if Tuchun Wang continues to attack the rebels there.

Tuchun Chao Ti of Honan reports that General Wang Tien-chun, noted follower of "White Wolf," has massed his former associates and occupied Tsaoyang and Suichow in Hupeh. He is reported to have allied himself with Generals Li Tien-chai and Shih Hsin-chuan, the rebellious division commanders of Hupeh.

A Kuomintang member named Chen Tien-chi was court-martialled and shot by Tuchun Yang Shan-teh of Chekiang Monday noon at the military prison in Hangchow.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—The Admiralty announces:

Yesterday afternoon our aircraft bombed Engel Dump. Bursts were observed among the sheds and a direct hit and cloud of smoke reported. All our machines returned.

EARTHQUAKE AT MILAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Milan, January 13.—Two earthquake shocks, the first for years, were felt here today. No damage was done.

W. M. HUGHES STAYS HOME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 13.—Mr. Joseph Cook declares that the report that Mr. W. M. Hughes is going to England is baseless.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Yawata M. Jan. 17
Per N.Y.K. ss. Sakata M. Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. ss. Chikugo M. Jan. 21
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kasuga M. Jan. 24
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Jan. 22
Per C.M. s.s. China ..... Jan. 29

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—Fine cold weather. Rather strong W.N.W. winds in our regions. Very hard monsoon in the South. The anticyclone perseveres in Central China.

The barometers have slightly fallen in the North. Southerly breezes on the coasts of Pechihli and Shantung.

15.—Fine weather. Very light breezes. Barometer slightly falling but still keeping above the average.

Tuesday, January 15, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	771.78	773.19
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.39	30.44
Variation mm for 24h	†2.31	†2.25
Variation mm for 12h	†2.00	†2.02
Wind—Direction	N	NNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	5	8
Wind—Miles	3.1	5.0
Temperature—Cen ...	1°3	3°7
Temperature—Fah ...	34.4	38.7
Humidity: co	100	92
Nebulosity 5-10	10	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Woman Asks Big Sum In Alienation Suit

Italian Subject Sues Girl For Tls. 10,000; Case In Camera

A peculiar case went on trial behind closed doors in the Mixed Court yesterday wherein a woman of Italian citizenship is suing another woman for damages of Tls. 10,000 on a charge that is substantially alienation of her husband's affections.

The suit was brought by Mrs. C. Franckel, wife of a contractor, against a Russian girl named Obodovsky. The defendant when the action was brought was not registered at any of the Consulates here, but since its instance she has sought the protection of the British authorities.

The case is being heard by Italian Assessor Ros and Mr. G. D. Musso appears for the prosecution. Mr. J. B. Davies is defending the girl.

When the defendant was arraigned some days ago she was ordered to put up Tls. 10,000 security and at that time put up a considerable quantity of jewelry. Later a bondsman was found.

Strangely enough, though the case is a civil one, press and general public were barred from the court room yesterday. Persons entering the room were "shooed" out, with the injunction that the hearing was private.

FRENCH FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14, (noon).—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Last night the Canadians made a successful raid northward of Lens and brought back some prisoners. Patrol encounters eastward of Mericourt resulted in our favor.

Paris, January 14.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Our accurate fire dispersed detachments of the enemy trying to reach our lines in the sector of Goose Hill, on the left of the Meuse.

Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Sague, Miss Katherine Sague, Miss Catherine Travis, Mr. Nelson E. Lurton, Mrs. N. E. Lurton, Mr. Adolphe Grosjean, Mrs. A. Grosjean, Miss Isabelle Sheran, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Williams, Miss Phyllis Williams, Mrs. Nellie E. Potter, Mrs. Yvonne Manwaring, Mrs. Ellis H. Parrish, Mr. Thomas L. Turner, Mr. Frank B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson, Mr. S. Yahia, Mr. R. C. Schultheiss, and Mr. D. C. McIntosh.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinkong from Foochow:—Miss G. Clurg.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Vantana. From Wuhu:—Mr. and Mrs. Vandeck.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hergale and 3 children, and Mr. I. Stewartson.

Passengers Departed

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for Manila and Hongkong:—Mrs. T. N. Alexander, Miss M. Bohelinger, Mr. and Mrs. Crewe Read, Mrs. L. Deane, Miss M. H. Garrett, Mrs. R. G. Helmick, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Hayes, Mrs. M. Olbaldia and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Reish, Miss Gladys Reid, Miss J. L. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Shawn, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tweedlee, Mrs. Whelan, Messrs. A. Archer, C. H. Brown, G. L. Bayley, F. Bentley, L. Correa, T. B. Culhane, W. H. Daub, H. W. Dean, S. A. Elbe, D. S. Guthrie, A. R. Hagar, T. A. Hoyt, M. Harding, I. Kalmaykov, H. K. T. Loh, Ching Lee-loh, A. T. Magness, J. H. McMichael, J. McAnemy, J. Rosenthal and F. W. Sutterle.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

TERRITORIAL BANK HEAD IS ORDERED ARRESTED

C. T. Hsu, Released On Security Pending Trial, Alleged To Have Disappeared

The arrest of C. T. Hsu, former manager of the Bank of Territorial Development of China, has been ordered in a note addressed to the Shanghai Civil Court in Nantao and the Mayors of the different Kiangsu cities by the Kiangsu Provincial High Court. Hsu who was released on security following his trial before the Peking Procurate on a charge of forging certain documents in connection with his Shanghai office, has disappeared.

Hsu's surety, Liang Shu-wen, gave as the reason of Hsu's failure to appear at the court that he had come to Shanghai on account of the Manchu monarchical restoration. Hsu's address in Shanghai was given as an alleyway off Avenue Joffre, but it was discovered by the Shanghai authorities that Hsu had moved from there and his present location is not known.

The warrant for Hsu's arrest describes him as being 27 years old and a native of Fanyuhsien, Kwangtung.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.
Big Stock of
FILET LACES
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WHOLESALE

"V" MODES
Blouses of every description
over one hundred to select from.
Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.
Thick Crepe de Chine lingerie.
Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.
Children's Coats and Frocks.
"V" MODES

Brooklyn To Return Soon To Vladivostok

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 15.—The American flag-ship Brooklyn, which is now at Yokohama, is expected to leave for Vladivostok shortly while a British warship will also proceed soon from Hongkong to Vladivostok.

JAPAN LAUNCHES DESTROYER

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, January 15.—The destroyer Keyaki was launched at Sasebo today. Admiral Miyabara, the inventor of the Miyabara boiler, is dead.

R. A. M. S. CHANGES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 14.—The War Office announces that Sir Alfred Keogh, Director-General of the Army Medical Service, is resuming his duties as General Executive Officer to the Imperial College of Science and Technology and Colonel T. H. Goodwin succeeds as Acting Director-General of the Army Medical Services.

CAILLAUX IN PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 14.—M. Caillaux has arrived.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	815	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	625		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1934	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	640		arr. Tientsin-East dep	1928	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	230		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1675	1600
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1651	154
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	936
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	803	641
7.	.		220				8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1019	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	0038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	018	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1022
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2346	810
9.	.		420				0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	750
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1204	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1941	1421
1657	1102	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	530	710

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express . B.	Express 15. B. s.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	.
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
900	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	640	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1420	2100
1032	1455	2252	a. Tsiningchow d.	532	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1312	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | — train runs on Thursday only. 230 | — train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	16.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.20	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18	Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19 50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	5 12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12 56		..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.30	8.00	11.45	*14.20	16.35	22.00
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.56	10.39	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15 08	17.39	20.20	3.00
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.25	13.22	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.18	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.20
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14 20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11	13.15	4 40	6 2	16.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	8.10	7.30	10.0	12.25	14.01	15.30	17.30		20.00
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.37	.. 37	13.42	15 07	6 47	18 7	2 .1	KIANGWAN dep	8.21	7.41	10. 6	12.36	4 1	15.41	1 4		20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	1.4	13.50	15 15	6 55	8, 5	1.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr	8.15	8.05	10 1	13.10	4.35	6 15	18 15		20.55

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.0	10.00	....	14.50	15.34	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.	.23	....	15.06	16.16	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15 13	16. 2	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.58	....	15.30	16. 9	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.39*	*18.12*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.4	12 02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 2	....	16.53	18 4	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7 40	10.25	12 3	14.35	....	17 2	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15 50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.4	14 00	6.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19 00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6 30	7.55	....	9 20	14 10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10 00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9 48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7 48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep		*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.		*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....		10 30	11.35	14 05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....		10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....		10.46	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....		11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Continuation of Sale

Wednesday, January 16th

LADIES', GENT'S & CHILDREN'S DRESS GOODS

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

(Established 1874)

Favored with instructions from

I.S. CANTOROVITCH & CO.,

Will sell within their Salesrooms,

Without Reserve

on

Today, the 16th January,

at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Stock of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Haberdashery

(all guaranteed to be new and fresh stocks)

Comprising:—

LADIES'—Silk, Lisle and Cotton Stockings, Winter and Summer Combinations, Chemises, Blouses, Dress Lengths, Underclothing, Corsets, Hats, Coats, Sweaters, Jerseys, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, etc.

GENT'S.—Shirts, Athletic Suits, Winter and Summer Underclothing, Vests, Jerseys, Collars, Silk and Lisle Socks, Garters, Braces, Neckties, Pyjama Suits, Cashmere, Socks, etc.

CHILDREN'S.—Socks and Stockings, Shoes, Hats, Boys' Union Suits, Rompers, Babies' Dresses, Gloves, Mufflers, etc.

(Attention is drawn to the complete stock of all goods necessary for grown-ups and children of all ages. Goods are new and of good quality and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.)

16489

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m. on Thursday, 24th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16532

GOING!

Half of January is gone. Almost before you know it, the new year will be finished.

But there are more than 300 days left. **Make each one count.** Each day learn at least one new fact about your work.

Any man who systematically learns 300 **new** facts about his work in one year, is sure of PROMOTION and BETTER EARNINGS.

With the skillful assistance of the I.C.S. you can, in your own home, in your spare time, receive the kind of training that insures definite, progressive advancement in salary and position.

In the list below make a mark (X) before the training you want.

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—Accounting	—Gas Engines "
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—Good English	—Concrete "

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

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INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

64th Monthly DRAWING of $2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

(15th JANUARY, 1918)

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Bonds, the undermentioned reimbursements, of the total value of $13,449, representing 25% of $53,796, being premium on 4,483 Bonds for the month of JANUARY, 1918, were drawn on the 15th January, 1918, at the Head Office of the Company, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of J. BEUDIN, Esq., Director, Messrs. H. S. GOODFELLOW & K. Y. WOO, Bondholders, and Messrs. SETH, MANCELL & CO., Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 16th January, 1918, at any of the following places:—

Shanghai—5 Avenue Edouard VII.
Tientsin—F. H. PICKWICK, 45 Rue de France.
Hankow—Messrs. ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., 11 Rue d'Hanoi.
Canton—Messrs. GERIN DREVARD & CIE., Shameen.

2 Bonds at $2,000 each numbered ..... 3744 & 762
2 Bonds at $1,000 each numbered ..... 580 & 2983
2 Bonds at $300 each numbered ..... 1965 & 787
2 Bonds at $200 each numbered ..... 3523 & 2738
2 Bonds at $160 each numbered ..... 2353 & 769
1 Bond at $483 numbered..... 1238
1 Bond at $160 numbered..... 3252
1 Bond at $120 numbered..... 2290
1 Bond at $100 numbered..... 4466
1 Bond at $70 numbered..... 610

433 Bonds at $12.00 each numbered:—

2	833	1545	2340	3156	3937
6	837	1564	2371	3170	3943
9	849	1587	2386	3178	3953
10	845	1590	2400	3177	3956
26	874	1597	2401	3185	3957
31	875	1599	2405	3188	3965
33	880	1625	2423	3189	3966
49	887	1650	2448	3199	3967
73	888	1657	2449	3202	3972
84	889	1660	2450	3228	3989
93	908	1672	2452	3250	4010
97	920	1712	2460	3258	4029
106	963	1713	2465	3271	4031
120	970	1725	2474	3281	4042
123	973	1741	2481	3284	4073
134	974	1743	2488	3299	4084
186	986	1765	2490	3301	4087
197	1001	1769	2503	3329	4101
204	1007	1777	2504	3332	4104
215	1009	1780	2509	3347	4106
232	1021	1782	2526	3360	4108
233	1034	1787	2527	3366	4115
250	1040	1788	2533	3367	4119
278	1042	1795	2541	3372	4125
282	1046	1801	2544	3376	4129
314	1048	1807	2563	3444	4133
316	1053	1819	2573	3446	4168
318	1057	1822	2576	3463	4170
333	1060	1865	2579	3471	4171
344	1072	1872	2580	3475	4175
352	1078	1879	2584	3480	4181
368	1124	1886	2589	3482	4192
389	1131	1906	2627	3484	4205
394	1142	1921	2630	3490	4219
420	1163	1954	2642	3516	4236
423	1169	1958	2663	3528	4236
430	1174	1960	2669	3544	4239
434	1179	1963	2677	3562	4247
441	1187	1977	2686	3606	4253
462	1198	1981	2690	3608	4254
468	1203	1986	2704	3626	4259
478	1205	1990	2707	3647	4266
480	1206	1997	2721	3650	4269
484	1232	2034	2727	3655	4291
515	1251	2039	2755	3683	4293
521	1263	2046	2771	3705	4301
529	1266	2050	2777	3707	4305
531	1292	2058	2786	3713	4306
535	1297	2061	2814	3721	4307
536	1298	2070	2818	3722	4308
540	1306	2081	2832	3726	4320
553	1334	2083	2833	3729	4321
570	1457	2090	2837	3733	4328
573	1358	2132	2851	3735	4340
591	1364	2137	2871	3750	4361
592	1383	2139	2872	3753	4364
594	1385	2164	2891	3754	4367
595	1391	2190	2921	3781	4369
599	1400	2192	2938	3792	4379
603	1416	2202	2956	3793	4381
625	1417	2206	2968	3819	4383
640	1433	2217	2971	3821	4386
645	1446	2264	2979	3836	4394
668	1454	2265	2991	3841	4435
672	1456	2275	3007	3855	4441
712	1459	2291	3008	3856	4448
733	1476	2304	3024	3861	4453
743	1503	2309	3025	3862	4479
755	1512	2312	3045	3868	
758	1519	2319	3078	3874	
766	1529	2321	3086	3881	
789	1531	2333	3091	3902	
797	1543	2335	3131	3904	

The Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held at the Offices of the Association on Wednesday, 23rd January, 1918, at 4 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,

Hon. Sec.

16542

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

BILL SMITH

"A strong defiant purpose is manyhanded and lays hold of whatever is near that can serve it; it has a magnetic power that draws to itself whatever is hindered."

"Elephant Head" Three Star Brandy is one of the best.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Royal Asiatic Society

NORTH CHINA BRANCH.

A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, January 17th, at 5.30 p.m. when a Lecture will be given by

MR. CHARLES KLIENE, F.R.G.S.,

on

"CHINESE PUZZLEDOM."

THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLC.

ISAAC MASON,
Hon. Secretary.

16543

Te ephone Disinfecting Apparatus

Telephone mouth-piece cleaner and disinfectant. A useful adjunct to every telephone box, and a prevention against small-box and plague contagion—for sale.

Price $3.50.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & CO.,
1A Jinkee Road.
Tel. No. 380.

The Far Eastern Insurance Company, Limited

Incorporated Under The Companies Ordinances Of Hongkong

Shareholders are reminded that the final call of Ten Taels per share is due for payment on **Wednesday, 23rd day of January, 1918.**

Cheques should be made out **in favor of the Company** and should be sent to the Head Office, No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,

H. H. READ,
Secretary (pro tem.)

16544

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

The annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Friday, 25th January, 1918.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

16533

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

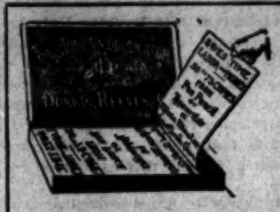
(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery



"MODERN" DUPLICATOR — PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON

From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2489.

Notice is hereby given that the following nine Ratepayers, having been duly nominated, are, in accordance with the terms of Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Councillors for the Municipal year 1918:—

Mr. E. I. Ezra,
Baron Y. Fujimura,
Count L. Jezierski,
Messrs. J. Johnstone,
W. L. Merriman,
E. C. Pearce,
E. C. Richards,
Ed. White,
A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Notice is hereby given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by land-owners, is, in accordance with Article VIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1918.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 11, 1918.

16478

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16066

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China

Born 1915—Still Existing.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

New Provisions

English and Australian Ham, $1.00 per lb. American Potatoes and Grapefruit.

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Telephone North 629

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS; specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 26 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15338

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, two good sized rooms, suitable for offices, with servants' quarters if required. Please apply to 18 Kiangse Road, second floor.

16538 J.18.

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

16507 J.19.

MISCELLANEOUS

A GENTLEMAN wants on hire a good horse for riding. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

16501 J.16.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET flat, Range Road, consisting two large rooms, bathroom and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 160, THE CHINA PRESS.

16527 J.17.

TO LET, in a quiet locality near Carter Road, two well-furnished, large rooms with bathrooms and verandah. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Board optional. Please apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

16496 J.16.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED at once, two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; must be pleasantly situated. Apply to Box 163, THE CHINA PRESS.

16540 J.18.

WANTED: Furnished or unfurnished room. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

16525 J.17.

WANTED: One or two well-furnished rooms in the down-town district, with or without board; or a small pleasantly furnished house or flat. Married couple without children. Will pay well, providing desirable accommodations are offered. Please apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

16481

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by American; knowledge of advertising and pamphlet making a speciality. Five recent and efficient years of office routine and correspondence work in U.S. Apply to Box 162, THE CHINA PRESS.

16534 J.20.

POSITION WANTED by an educated Chinese, with a testimonial, as translator, clerk or accountant. Apply to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

16523 J.16.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: An experienced salesman in the machinery line, for Shanghai. Must speak Chinese fluently. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

16524 J.20.

REINFORCED Concrete Engineer wanted at once. Apply in confidence, giving particulars of experience, to Arnhold Brothers and Co., Ltd.

16519 J. 16.

HOUSES TO LET

RUE DE SIMEN, corner Avenue Dubail: To let, cosy, newly-built houses with bathroom and servants' quarters. Electric light, gas fixture. Off tram line, near French Park. Mex. $35. Apply to No. 24 Rue Chapsal.

16541 J.18.

TO LET: Two-storied furnished house, located in the Western district, containing three rooms, one bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters and roof garden. Apply to Box 161, THE CHINA PRESS.

16528 J.20.

50 BUBBLING WELL Road, facing Race Course. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS.

16506 J.19.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One shot-gun, 12-bore, in good condition and 70 cartridges. Price $30 Mex. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

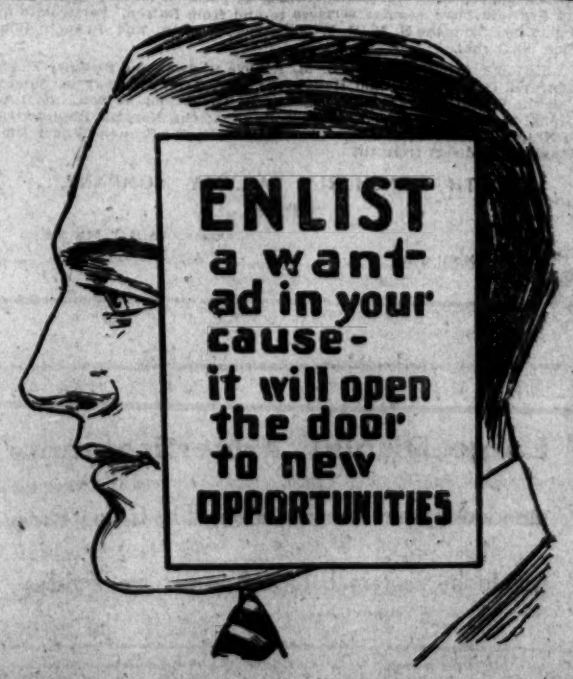
16521 J.18.

FORD 5-passenger touring car (latest model) for sale. Hardly used; good as new. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 101, THE CHINA PRESS.

16396 J.20.

FOR SALE, cheap, a sound, roomy, fully-equipped, 3-bunk house-boat with galley, toilet, sails, etc. Also a 16-foot, flat-bottom hunting boat, especially constructed for outboard motor. For particulars apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

16502 J.19.

WANTED: Motor-cycle, with or without side-car. State particulars to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

16520 J.16.